The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 104. TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM

SECOND EDITION

THE PRESIDENCY.

All Serene in the Crescent City.

The Count Proceeding Quietly with but Little Interruption.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CANVASSERS OUT OF JAIL.

The Democrats Horror Stricken at the Sight of the Blue Uniforms.

But the Soldiers Enjoy the Situation and Propose to See the Peace Preserved To-day.

And the Legislature will Meet and Organize Without Being "Bull-dozed."

The Florida Canvassers Getting Ready to Count the Returns.

THEY ASK THE FIRE-EATING ATTORNEY GENERAL TO EXPLAIN.

Which he Does in an Awkward and Embarrassed Way.

General Political News from all Quarters.

LOUISIANA.

Canvassing the Vote.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—The Returning Board met at 11 A. M., all the members present and a large crowd in the lobby. The visiting Republicans were Messrs. Stoughton, Vanallen, Parker, and Hale; Democrats, Messrs. Palmer, Smith, Trumbull, and Julian. The Democratic counsel were present during the proceedings.

After calling the board to order, President Wells stated that the board would decline to hear read any motions or protests whatever. The Democratic counsel objected to an entry in the minutes to the effect that rule 8 of the board had been modified so far as to allow the admission as rebutting evidence of *ex parte* affidavits in contested cases.

Col. Zacharie filed a protest against the sudden modification of the rule, on the ground that the change had been made after an application of counsel for a modification had been refused, and that thus the Democratic Committee had lost the opportunity of preparing rebutting affidavits, whereas this privilege had been accorded to the Republicans.

The protest was not read or acted on, but was received and laid aside.

Mr. McGlain, counsel for the Democratic candidates, filed a request that the ballot boxes of East Baton Rouge be sent for, in order that the tally sheets and statements of votes sealed up in four of the boxes could be obtained and the vote counted. The documents were sealed up in the boxes through ignorance of the law on the part of the Commissioners of Election.

The secretary of the board was instructed on Saturday to telegraph for the boxes, but failed to do so, on the plea of want of funds. Sufficient money to pay all expenses was deposited with the secretary by the Democratic counsel, and the message was sent Thursday. Democratic majorities at the polls where the above mistake was made and unless the tally sheets were procured the vote will be thrown out.

The board thereafter went into executive session, and the room was cleared of all persons except the members of the committees. In executive session the board examined the returns from the following parishes and wards, viz.: Iberville, West Baton Rouge, Bossier, Caldwell, Carroll, Claiborne, Jefferson, Morehouse, Rapides, Red River, St. Landry, Webster, Wirine, and the First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards in the parish of Orleans. These returns were examined and laid over for future action, there being protests and contests in each case. The Seventh ward of Orleans parish the Supervisor threw out the vote of one of the polls, where there was a majority of 174 for Tilden electors, on the ground that the vote had not been counted and returned within twenty-four hours after the close of the election. The board adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Board of State Canvassers Out of Jail.

COLUMBIA, November 27.—On an application for writs of *habeas corpus* the Board of State Canvassers were brought this morning into the United States Circuit Court, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding. The board were in custody, who, through counsel, asked for time to make a return to the application for the writs. The Court signified that time would be granted, and that the prisoners would be held in the custody of the court pending the return of an application based on the ground that the board were discharging the duties of appointing Presidential electors when the Supreme Court of the State interfered. On a subsequent motion of the counsel time was granted until Wednesday at ten o'clock to make a return, pending which the board was placed in charge of the United States Marshal. The members are now at large, but accompanied by deputy marshals. It is understood troops will be posted at the State House to-morrow, where the Legislature meets to organize.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27.—The Supreme Court to-day continued the case of contempt against the United States District Attorney, the counsel for the board, until to-morrow. The counsel for the Sheriff of Richland county, who had the canvassers in custody, stated to the Supreme Court that the members of the board had been taken from him by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and was ordered to file copies of the papers in the court to-morrow.

Gen. Ruger arrived to-night from Tallahassee.

Democratic Protest Against the Presence of Troops.

COLUMBIA, S. C., November 27. — The following dispatch, signed by Senator Gordon, of Georgia, Senator Johnson, of Virginia, Gen. Wade Hampton, several Circuit Judges, a large number of State Senators, Representatives, white and colored, and many other prominent citizens of this State, has just been sent to the President of the United States:

"We, the undersigned visitors from a distance, and a committee of Democratic members elect of the South Carolina Legislature, the Democratic Executive Committee, and citizens, having just seen by an associated Press dispatch that Governor Chamberlain has applied for United States troops to be placed under his orders at the assembling of the Legislature to-morrow, send this our solemn protest against the troops being placed under the command of Gov. Chamberlain. We have no objection to the presence of troops, and will co-operate with them in preserving the peace, but we protest against the use of the United States army in controlling the organization of the Legislature and enforcing the inauguration of Gov. Chamberlain, who has been defeated by the white and colored voters at the ballot box. There is not the remotest danger of a disturbance of the peace by the Democrats. If it occurs it will be at the instigation of Gov. Chamberlain, whose partisans have taken the only lives lost in the late exciting canvass in this State. Not one drop of blood has been shed in any political disturbance except by Republicans. It is literally true the Democrats received their greatest majorities in the counties where the United States soldiers were stationed. What pretence, therefore, is there for Governor Chamberlain's demand for troops to keep the peace? We refer for confirmation of these statements to the commander of the United States forces at this place and elsewhere in the State."

An Invitation to Chief Justice Waite.

The Democratic counsel and Democratic State Executive Committee telegraphed this afternoon to Chief Justice Waite, requesting his attendance at the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday, when the *habeas corpus* case of the State Board of Canvassers will be heard. Both parties are in caucus to-night. The city is full of people. Nothing transpired since this morning.

The following is Chief Justice Waite's reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27, 1876.

The business of the Supreme Court requires my presence here.

(Signed) M. R. WAITE.

FLORIDA.

Meeting of the Canvassing Board.

TALLAHASSEE, November 27.—The Canvassing Board met to-day in the office of the Secretary of State, Mr. McLinin in the chair. A protest was filed by the Republican electors against Attorney General Cocke's sitting as a member of the board, on the ground that he had virtually decided and given a decision prior to the assembling of the board, in that he had telegraphed that the Democrats had carried certainly the State, and that the Republicans could not cheat them out of it. Mr. Cocke stated that he had sent the dispatch in reply to a man in Baltimore, who had asked his opinion, and who furnished it to the newspapers. He respectfully submitted that the dispatch and the opinion therein contained did not disqualify him from sitting as a member of the board. The protest was entered and the board proceeded with the regular business. Mr. Cowgill moved that Gov. Stearns and Gen. Brannon, commanding the troops at this point, be admitted to the sessions of the board. Mr. Cocke then amended by adding the name of G. W. Drew. The amendment was accepted. The board then went into private session and adopted rules for its government. The board then agreed to admit six gentlemen from abroad and six local politicians from each side.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The following are the rules adopted by the Board:

The Canvassing Board will commence its duties on the 28th of November, inst., at 10 o'clock, and will meet daily thereafter at the same hour unless a different hour be fixed, except on Sundays and holidays, and will remain so long in session each day as the necessities of the case may require, in order to facilitate the canvass within the brief period which remains for that purpose.

The following rules of procedure are adopted and are hereby promulgated:

First. The office of the Secretary of State, where by law the Board is directed to meet, being small, a limited number of persons only, not exceeding six in number, equally representing each political party, will be admitted to witness the proceedings, except when the Board may think it necessary or desirable to close the doors for deliberation.

Second. The Secretary of State shall open the returns from each county, whereupon the Board will proceed to examine the same, determine from the face thereof, subject to final review, whether the legal formalities and requirements with respect thereto have been complied with, and on an affirmative determination of such preliminary matters the chairman shall announce the vote of the county.

Third. On the announcement of the vote of any county any person may give notice that said return and election, or vote of said county, or any precinct thereof, will be contested, and the clerk shall forthwith note the objection.

Fourth. The contestants, subsequently to the announcement of the result, as it appears on the face of the returns, must file with the board brief statements in writing, giving specifically the objections proposed to be made, with particulars of the time, place and circumstances, together with a statement of the relief demanded.

Fifth. In view of the fact that the board has no power to compel the attendance or examination of witnesses, it will receive in evidence proper affidavits, and also such official certificates as are made evidence by law, and may be otherwise admissible. If either party desires to produce *viva voce* testimony, they must submit to the board a brief statement in writing of the names and residences of the witnesses and facts expected to be proved by them, and the board, in their discretion, will allow them to attend, and will themselves examine them, the extent to which this is done necessarily depending on the time at the disposal of the board.

Sixth. The affidavits and documentary proofs on each side shall be filed with the board in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall be accessible to the other side under such regulations as the Secretary of State shall think proper for the safe keeping thereof.

Seventh. All motions and arguments shall be in writing, and signed. No oral arguments will be allowed.

Eighth. The concurrence of a majority of the board being necessary to determine its action, such concurrence with respect to any proposition or matter may be formally ascertained by a vote upon a motion duly made and seconded, or informally by the assent of at least two members.

Ninth. The board reserves to itself the right to make and announce such modification or addition to these rules as the case may require. Parties in preferring charges and in presenting their proofs and arguments should bear in mind that the case must be completed and the result reached in time for the electors to discharge their duty under the law.

ILLINOIS.

The Republican Victory.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., November 27.—A canvass of the vote of Illinois took place to-day, and showed that the Hayes elector receiving the highest vote got 278,232. The Tilden elector receiving the highest vote got 258,607, and the Cooper elector 17,019. The House will stand Republicans 79, Democrats and Independents 74, with two contests, which may give the Republicans two more if decided in their favor and the Democrats two less. The Senate stands Republicans 22, Democrats 24, and Independents 5. On joint ballot Republicans 101, Democrats 98, and Independents 5. Of the latter two will possibly co-operate with the Republicans. The Congressional delegation stands Republican 11 and Democrats 8 though it is claimed a recount of the ballots in the Eighteenth district will elect Wiley, Republican. The figures show the election of the entire Republican State ticket.

OREGON.

The Contested Electorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—A dispatch from Portland says the Democrats have taken no steps yet to enjoin Governor Grover from issuing certificates of election to Watts. The Republicans confidently assert that no such action will be taken.

MINNESOTA.

The Official Vote.

ST. PAUL, November 27.—The Board of Canvassers to-day canvassed the returns. Hayes Electors, 72,962; Tilden, 48,799.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

How the Case Stands Now.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, November 27.—A courier has just arrived from Guanajuato, the native State of Chief Justice Iglesias, who says he (Iglesias) has assumed the powers of President of the Republic, and has appointed a full cabinet, assuming that Laredo had not been legally elected. The people of the State are enthusiastic in his behalf, and have organized a large sum for him. Diaz's late adherents all recognize Iglesias. Matamoras, it is expected, will soon fall into his hands, as the commander of that town is preparing to surrender.

General Hampton's Home Not Burned.

CHARLESTON, November 27.—Inquiries are telegraphed here regarding the truth of the rumor of the burning of General Hampton's house by a mob. The rumor is unfounded, and probably arose from the fact that a residence of General Hampton's sister, about five miles from Columbia, was burned on Friday night, which is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Alabama Senatorship.

MONTGOMERY, November 27.—The Democratic caucus adjourned without making a nomination. All the names were withdrawn except those of General Morgan and Mr. Pugh. The two-thirds rule governs, and neither received the requisite vote, which was 68 on the forty-eighth ballot (the last one to-night). General Morgan received the highest vote. The caucus meets to-morrow night.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Czar Requests Russian Officers to Remain in Servia.

The Prospects of the Coming Conference at Constantinople.

THE WAR.

Russian Officers to Remain in Servia.

BELGRADE, November 27.—General Doctoroff, the former Chief of General Tchernayeff's staff, who lately proceeded to St. Petersburg on a special mission, has telegraphed to General Tchernayeff that the Czar stated during an audience that he greatly relied on the Russian force in Servia, and charged him (General Doctoroff) to inform the Russian officers remaining in Servia that they should lose nothing thereby. The Grand Duke Nicholas on Sunday telegraphed to General Tchernayeff requesting him to come to Kichineff. General Tchernayeff will probably start on Thursday next for that place.

Russian Army of Vistula.

LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *News* says: There are contradictory reports as to the formation of a Russian army of Vistula. My own information, despite denials, is that a Vistula army is being organized, and will be commanded by the hereditary Grand Duke, with headquarters at the important railway junction of Skiernawace, a town of Poland, forty-two miles west-southwest of Warsaw.

Prospects of the Conference.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the prospects of the conference at Constantinople, says: People even affirm that the Marquis of Salisbury, the English Plenipotentiary, though on principle opposed to foreign occupation, has not an absolute predetermination even on that point. He will discuss with an unbiased mind the question of collective occupation within limits which cannot alarm the Porte nor excite the suspicions of any power.

The *Times*, in a leading article, also openly favors collective occupation. It says: The occupying force should, in the case of each province, be procured from some power which cannot be suspected of harboring any designs upon the province in which it is placed. No objection could be raised to this as long as the force furnished is trustworthy and sufficient. Jealousies of the guaranteeing powers and antipathy of the Porte may be allayed by the adoption of this salutary principle.

Russia Backing Down.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Standard's* Paris correspondent says the feeling is gaining ground that Russia will be glad to retreat from a position involving disastrous war if she can do so without losing prestige.

A Berlin dispatch says England would not oppose Russian occupation of Bulgaria if Germany and Austria guarantee that the occupation shall only last until affairs are regulated. Germany, it is understood, refuses to enter upon such guarantees. In Russian and German diplomatic circles it is doubted whether the conference will be able to settle the complications.

War Preparations on the Danube.

LONDON, November 28.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* repeats that the Russians are collecting pontoons to cross the Danube. The Turks have ten monitors in the Danube.

Abdul Kerim Pasha is preparing to invade Wallachia, being convinced that Roumania will co-operate with Russia.

The Turkish Cabinet believe it to be a safer plan to fight with the Danube for a front, that river forming an effectual barrier.

The dispatch of volunteers to Servia has been resumed. The crisis in Belgrade is said to have been occasioned by the resistance of the Cabinet to the establishment of a Russian dictatorship in case of war.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon and the Clergy.

LONDON, November 27.—A Paris correspondent draws attention to Prince Napoleon's speech in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday afternoon, in which the Prince in violent terms denounced the dangerous encroachments of the clergy, and supported the proposal for a reduction of the estimates for public worship. The correspondent says: This speech marks the entry of a pretender on the scene. Prince Napoleon has chosen his opportunity at a time when a conflict between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies seems impending. It will be a mistake to despise the Prince, who has two great qualities of a dangerous conspirator, patience and audacity. All those will range themselves around him who desire to obtain as a passing tool a chief who is ready to serve anti-religious passions.

INDIA.

The Late Cyclone.

LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Calcutta states that Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant Governor of the presidency of Bengal, in his official report on the recent cyclone which caused such fearful destruction of human life in that presidency, says three storm waves in rapid succession swept over an area of three thousand square miles.

The Famine.

Accounts from the Bombay presidency relative to the famine are gloomier. This year's rainfall in the distressed districts is not one third of the average fall. The prospects in the presidency of Madras also continue unfavorable.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NEW YORK, November 27.—J. Milton Turner (colored), United States Minister to Liberia, having been refused accommodations at the Astor House, has commenced an action against that hotel under the Civil Rights bill for $5,000 damages.

OMAHA, NEB., November 26.—Ex-Gov. O. D. Richardson, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of the State, was stricken by paralysis at his residence in this city last night. He lies in a very precarious condition. James Barrett, another old resident, died yesterday.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Patrick Taft, a watchman in the office of the Long Island Railroad Company, was found shot through the heart when the office was opened this morning. The door was unlocked and the key in the lock, but no property was disturbed. He is the second watchman shot in the same place.

OMAHA, November 27.—A boy fourteen years old, Willie Hafner, was found dead, hanged by the neck with a rope, in his father's stable yesterday. It is not known whether it is suicidal or accidental, but it is supposed the latter, as he was found entangled in some harness, and no reason is assigned.

HAVANA, November 27.—A Spanish man-of-war and two transports arrived here with three thousand troops. Total number of troops arrived here to date, 25,000.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—The body of Arthur Knight, a well-known colored man, was found in a lake on Presque Island, just below the city, yesterday, with a bullet hole in the breast. There is no clue to the murderer.

LONDON, November 27.—The marriage of Mrs. Ives, daughter of John Lathrop Motley, to Sir William G. G. Vernon Harcourt, member of Parliament for Oxford, will be celebrated at Westminster Abbey on Saturday next.

HOLOCAUST IN CHICAGO.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives in a Burning Building.

CHICAGO, November 27.—Early this morning a fire destroyed a number of frame saloons and eating houses on West Madison street, near Canal. It was not known until late this morning that four persons had perished in the flames. These were occupants of No. 28, an all-night restaurant, owned by Henry Cockrell. Their names are Emma Burt, Agnes Healy, George Bode and James Allen. Their charred corpses were taken from the ruins to-day. All four had evidently been overcome by the flames while attempting to escape through a long hall, the stairs leading to which had been burned. Allen was a tailor, and came from Boston two weeks since, where he leaves a wife and children. But for the heroic and quick work of Bullwinkle, of the fire patrol, many other victims would have been added to this list.

A MEXICAN OUTRAGE.

Five American Citizens Insulted and Arrested in Matamoras.

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS, November 27.—Five American citizens went over to Matamoras yesterday on a visit, and were insulted by Mexican officers, and then arrested and thrown into prison, and were fined this morning from twenty to one hundred and fifty dollars each or two months' hard labor on public works. This outrage has created profound excitement on this side, and offers of hundreds of men are coming in to aid in their rescue, if necessary. Unless our Government takes steps to prevent a repetition of these outrages there is great danger of an early conflict on this border.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

House Committee on Appropriations.

A majority of the House Committee on Appropriations are now in the city, namely: Foster, Waldron, Holman, Athens, Wells and Blunt. The chairman, Randall, will arrive from New Orleans to-day, when the committee will commence business by assigning the various appropriation bills to the sub-committees. The estimates of the Treasury Department are not fully completed.

The Frost-Metcalf Case.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—The Metcalf-Frost case was continued in the Circuit Court to-day, and several other witnesses, including D. M. Haser, one of the proprietors of the *Globe-Democrat*, and E. T. Allen, Chief United States Supervisor of Election, testified to the same general effect as the preceding witness. The counsel for the prosecution then rested their case and the defendant introduced two Judges of Election in precinct 57 and one of their clerks, who testified to the making up of the poll book of the precinct, but could not tell whether the original figures were 272 or 292. After consultation the counsel agreed to submit the case, and Judge Lyndley said he would render a decision on Wednesday.

A Kentucky Outrage.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—A special says: Cave City, Ky., is in a great state of excitement over the perpetration of an outrage on a colored man, who voted the Democratic ticket at the last election. The Republican negroes avowed vengeance, it seems, and selected last Friday night for the consummation of their designs. They went to the man's house at night, and in spite of his pleading for mercy and the tears and cries of his wife and children hung him to a tree. The perpetrators of the outrage have been recognized and captured. Their guilt is plain, and the popular excitement is so great that one murder may be followed by others. The authorities are taking the necessary precautions to prevent any further disturbance.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

ANNA DICKINSON is writing another new play.

SAM GEORGE holds that a bald-headed base violinist is absolutely essential to the success of a theater.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE "PIQUE" COMBINATION recently played to an eleven dollar house in Cleveland.

DONALD MCKAY, wife and family occupied a private box at the Opera House last night. McKay, a critic's eye he viewed unmoved the mimic scenes through which he actually passed, and looked undisturbed upon the red field of carnage.

OLIVER DOUD BYRON appeared at the Opera House last night in three characters in his new and very sensational play entitled "Hero, or Donald McKay." It purports to be in a measure a reproduction of that famous scout's exploits during the Modoc war, and of course red fire, blood and Indians were freely intermingled. Gore flowed freely, so to speak. The play was well mounted, and the tableaux and scenes very pretty. "Hero" again to-night.

THE *Dramatic News*, of New York, is doing very effective work in the way of damaging Dion Boucicault's reputation as an author. It has just finished the publication of translations of two French plays, which it alleges Boucicault stole almost bodily, slightly re-arranged, and which are now being performed as one play under the title of "Forbidden Fruit," at Wallack's Theatre. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that the *News* has proved Boucicault to be an unblushing plagiarist.

MRS. HENRIETTA CHANFRAU, a polished and clever actress, enacted at Library Hall last night the part of *Grace Shirley* in Taylenre's drama of "Parted." Her performance was quite pleasing, and she was frequently called before the curtain. The leading members of the company, and they are very good, are Frank Mordaunt, W. F. Burroughs, Miss Cameron, Little Nellie, F. D. Allen, and Mrs Carhart. The excellent style in which the juvenile role of *Maud Shirley* was rendered by Little Nellie would have done honor to actors of maturer years. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Chanfrau will play a successful engagement. "Parted" will be repeated to-night.

The North Carolinians

At the Academy of Music.—This company far excels every other colored company which has visited Pittsburgh. The 18 men are prepossessing in appearance, and have excellent, as well as powerful voices. Miss Thomas, Miss Evans, Miss Smiley, and Miss Hatten are particularly noticeable. Among the gentlemen, Paul is the principal attraction as a leader, although for mouth Mr. Marshall can beat the world. They do not confine themselves to negro melody songs. They seem to understand that a dangerous conspiration is amused, and they are successful in this line. To-night they give a domestic sketch, the women engaged in cooking, washing, &c., and plenty of lively selections will be given. They are worth hearing.

Ann Eliza Young.

Next Sunday evening Ann Eliza Young, the divorced wife of Brigham Young, the Sinner of Salt Lake City, will lecture at Lafayette Hall, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny. She is an educated woman, an interesting and instructive talker, and knows all about the secrets of Mormonism, its habits and practices, regarding which she will discourse. Those who have never heard her should take this opportunity to hear what she may have to say.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.

A Proposed Gathering That Will be Interesting and Profitable to all Workers in the Cause.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Dr. John H Vincent, of New York, and Rev. Dr. C. E. Felton, of Christ M. E. Church, this city, will address a public meeting of Sunday School workers, in the Smithfield M. E. Church. This meeting has been arranged in accordance with a suggestion emanating from the Methodist Sunday School Teachers Normal Class several months ago—the object being to stir up a fresh enthusiasm in Sunday work. Dr. Vincent is the recognized leader in this branch of Christian activity, in this country especially, and perhaps has not a peer in the world. He is at the head of the Sunday school department of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has a fame that is world-wide—being a voluminous author, and a man of remarkable capacity for work. As a speaker he is intensely practical in thought, epigrammatic in expression, humorous and eloquent. Dr. Felton is one of our leading ministers, and one of the most pleasant of speakers.

It is proposed to make the meeting general in its character, so that those who attend, who are not directly engaged in Sunday School enterprises may get find the occasion entertaining and profitable.

The officers selected for the evening are: *President*, Thomas Bakewell, Esq.; *Vice Presidents*, Messrs. W. B. Bickell, John Bingham, Gallagher; *Secretary*, Sidney Omohundro, Esq. The occasion promises to be one of unusual pleasure and profit.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Minor Items From the City Police Courts.

ABOUT $12 worth of carpenters' tools were stolen from a shed at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Charlotte streets, Saturday night.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, for the larceny of a revolver from a Penn avenue drug store, was jailed for trial yesterday by Mayor McCarthy.

AN attempt to burglarize the residence of Mrs. Catharine Scully, No. 17 Twentieth street, was made Sunday evening. The burglars got in the house but were frightened away.

A THIEF got a suit of clothes from the tailor store of Mr. Frank Schryn, No. 238 Penn avenue, Sunday night. He got in by unlocking the front door, probably with a skeleton key.

LOUIS KRUM, who was arrested about a week ago in Allegheny on a charge of stealing railroad iron, had a hearing before Mayor Phillips yesterday afternoon and committed for trial in default of $500 bail.

A MAN named Frank Wilson was captured while behind the counter of Geyer & Co.'s grocery store, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning. After a hearing before Mayor Phillips he was sent to the Work-house for sixty days.

THE trunk which some time ago was left at the office of Chief of Police Hartzell because the express driver had mistaken the street or number to which he was directed to take it, was yesterday obtained by the owner, Miss Mary Dyer, a milliner on Penn avenue.

MR. NESBIT, of the firm of Moore & Nesbit, last evening made an information before Mayor McCarthy, charging Patrick Shields, Max Burkhart, Simon Goldstein and Wm. Anderson, with malicious mischief. They went into the press room at the old GAZETTE building, now occupied by Moore & Nesbit, and started up the presses besides breaking up a lot of press boards, &c. The boys are in the Central Station awaiting a hearing.

GEORGE TITZELL and Francis McLaughlin, watchman and fireman at Chess, Snyder & Co.'s mill, South Side, were arrested yesterday morning early by officer Jones, with a sack and several buckets full of coal, which they had taken from the mill, as they said, by permission. The officer to satisfy himself locked them up and notified the firm. Mr. Harry Chess appeared at the hearing and stated that they had no such permission, but he declined to prosecute. They lost their situations by their pilfering.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The Allegheny Park Commission will meet this evening.

....W. J. Fleming has retired from the Altoona *Mirror*, leaving Harry Slep sole proprietor.

....Dennis Fox, a track walker, was run over by the cars near Parker City on Friday night, and killed.

....The report of the Court proceedings and other local news will be found on the second page this morning.

....The deliberations of Select Council yesterday afternoon were interrupted and enlivened by a dogfight in the lobby.

....McMasters' new opera house, at Sewickley, will be opened soon with a concert under the leadership of Prof. Tetedoux.

....Mr. Francis Murphy will lecture on temperance this evening, in the Second U. P. church, Sixth avenue, between Grant and Smithfield streets, at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free.

....The limited mail train on the Pennsylvania railroad, which a few weeks ago was crowded every trip, came into the Union Depot on Sunday night with only seventeen passengers.

....James Hays was injured yesterday at the Allegheny Water Works by a piece from a casting which he was breaking with a sledge-hammer, striking him on the head, inflicting a very painful wound.

....Harry Perkins, a lad of eighteen, and son of George Perkins, formerly Master Machinist at the railroad shops in Allegheny, was killed at Oreseline, O., on Saturday by a casting falling on his head.

....The oil producers seem to be dissatisfied with the margin of profit made by the refiners, which is alleged to be nearly one hundred per cent., and are disposed to take measures which will decrease it and increase their own profit.

....A brakeman on the P. & C. Railroad, named Honsehulder, was caught between the bumpers of two cars while coupling them in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, and severely crushed. Dr. Buchanan attended him.

....The *Protestant Advance* has ceased its existence. Messrs. Moore & Nesbit have the paper and material again in their possession at the old office on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, and issued the first number last Saturday under the name of the *Advance*.

....Nothing of importance was done yesterday at the meeting of the Temperance Alliance. The question, "Resolved, That free whiskey will better promote the cause of temperance than the license system," will be discussed at the Alliance rooms next Monday evening.

....The number of deaths in Allegheny city last week, as reported by Dr. Cole, Physician to the Board of Health, is as follows: Convulsions, 2; diphtheritis, 1; general debility, 1; epistoxis, 1; typhoid fever, 1; scarlet fever, 2; measles, 1; small-pox, 3; suicide, 1. Total, 13; males, 7; females, 6.

....The member of Common Council from the Thirty-first ward is a druggist and didn't make such a forcible argument on the pawnbrokers' ordinance yesterday when he said "they (the pawnbrokers) should be compelled to close their establishments at night as all honest men do."

....Col. Tom Scott says that the transportation of grain over the Pennsylvania railroad to the east is hampered by local western roads which, owing to the low through freight rates, are trying to develop their local trade, which is more remunerative, and are not sending any more cars east than can be avoided.

....A dozen tramps engaged in a fight in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, during which one of them, Alfred Shelton, was knocked down. He was afterward arrested and removed to the lock-up. This fight gave rise to the rumor that a murder had been committed in the Ninth ward. He will have a hearing this morning.

....The Charleston, W. Va., *Journal* tells an entirely different story in regard to the elopement of Mr. Kibbe, a married minister, from Grafton, W. Va., with a young lady named Wise. The *Journal* says there was no elopement at all, but that Mr. Kibbe is slightly deranged. An investigation of his case, however, by a church committee, resulted in his dismissal from the ministry and the church.

....A meeting in behalf of Indian missions will be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Allegheny city. Addresses will be made by Major Ingalls, late Indian agent, and Rev. Peter Palmer, chief of the Seminoles. Their descriptions of the past and present condition of the various Indian tribes at the West cannot fail to be deeply interesting to all who attend.

....A runaway accident occurred yesterday afternoon that a man had been shot and killed at Superior station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, just below Wood's Run. The report was at once investigated by detectives Bowden and Scott, of Allegheny, who found that the supposed murdered man had been shot in the neck and temporarily disabled, but would be all right as soon as they had become sober. Shooting affrays of this kind are as common as dirt.

....An election for Vice President, Secretary, two Directors and two Auditors of the Young Mens' Mercantile Library Association will be held next month. Two tickets have been nominated. The first embraces the following gentlemen: Vice President, F. H. Eaton; Secretary, Robert Wardrop; Directors, Wm. J. Sawyer, John Stewart; Auditors, Otis H. Childs, Thomas T. McNish. The other is as follows: Vice President, Alex. Laughlin; Secretary, W. H. D. Barr; Directors, James M. Bell, Fred. Rinehart; Auditors, John T. Woods, Geo. A. Cook.

....Inasmuch as travel on the Pennsylvania railroad has fallen off wonderfully in the last few weeks, that corporation has begun to retrench by reducing the number of its employes. Four of the oldest conductors on the Panhandle, as well as a number of brakemen, yesterday received notice that their services would be dispensed with at the close of this month. On the Pennsylvania railroad, thirty-two employes on the Western division, between Pittsburgh and Altoona, have also received like notices. Of these, four were conductors, seven train agents, and the balance brakemen and platform men. The four conductors discharged now take situations as brakemen. It is noticeable that some of the oldest employes of the road have been dismissed, and that some of the new ones taken on during the Centennial have been retained.

PERSONAL.

***Alderman Joseph Mitchell, of the Seventeenth ward, has sent in his resignation, preparatory to departing for Harrisburg as a legislator.

***Sheriff Fife and Thos. H. Hunter are both at their positions again, the former having recovered from his illness and the latter from his injuries.

***Jeff. Davis, ex-President of the defunct Confederacy, passed through the city Sunday, on his way South. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, was also on the same train.

***There will be a vacancy in Allegheny Councils, in the representation from the Second ward, next February, occasioned by the retiracy of Hon. Simon Drum, who yields to the allurements of Mayoralty honors. The Republicans of the ward propose to fill the vacancy by the election of Geo. D. Riddle, Esq., providing his services can be secured. Mr. Riddle served as a Councilman for a number of years, being President of one branch, Chairman of the Finance Committee for some time, and a recognized leader in Select Council. The Second ward has always been fortunate in its selection, and it is to be hoped that the gentleman named will consent to accept public position again—especially a position which he is so pre-eminently qualified to fill, to the satisfaction not only of his immediate constituents but as well to the city in general.

THE SUNDAY TRAGEDY.

Funeral of the Victims To-Day—Oppermann's Last Suit.

The funeral of Charles Oppermann and his wife Barbara, whose circumstances of whose tragic deaths found record in these columns yesterday, will take place this afternoon. There will doubtless be a large turn-out of friends, as the sympathy for them both seems to be pretty general in the locality where they resided.

The husband and principal in the awful crime was a soldier in Colonel Barnes' regiment, the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. His last appearance in Allegheny city was on Saturday evening, when he gave bail before 'Squire Edgar for court, on the charge of desertion preferred by his wife. He remarked to the 'Squire that it was no use giving bail for a hearing; he'd waive a hearing and give bail for court. His bondsman said to the Squire, "This'll all be settled, 'Squire, before it goes to court." Oppernan remarked, shaking his head, "Yes, it'll be settled." The 'Squire paid no attention to the words, but now feels assured that Oppernan had determined to perpetrate the murder when he uttered them.

LADIES' AND GENT'S FURS.

Great Bargains in Seal Skin Sacques, Muffs and Boas—Mink Sable and all Grades of Furs—Full Assortment of Misses' and Children's Furs—Also Gents' Gloves and Caps.

We have the largest stock in the city, all of which we will sell at greatly reduced prices. All the latest styles in Hats received daily.

Agents for Knox and Youman's Silk and Stiff Hats.

McCORD & CO., 131 Wood Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS—THIS IS to give notice to the Taxpayers of the Thirtieth ward, Pittsburgh, that unless the Taxes are paid within thirty days from date they will be put in the hands of an officer for collection, with costs added.

JNO. FITZSIMMONS, Collector, Office, 95 Carson street.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1876. 199

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of November, A.D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Philip F. Schuchman, of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1876. 189

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN BANKRUPTCY. This is to give notice that on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1876, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Henry E. Dean, Francis Dean and Charles P. Collins, of Parker township, in the county of Butler, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 98 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Allegheny city, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of December, A.D. 1876, at 3½ o'clock A. M.

JOHN HALL, U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 27, 1876. 188

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY.

REDUCED RATINGS.

Parties whose names appear in the Mercantile Agency Reference Book, rated worth above $20,000, are respectfully informed that a general reduction will take place in the ratings or estimates of capital, by the operation of the new key, which will be adopted in the January Book, now in preparation.

Timely notice is thus given, that those who feel that they have not shared in the general advance of values, consequent upon the depression of the last three years, may have opportunity to show cause why their ratings should not be reduced in common with all others. Statements from such parties will be most gladly received, and if on investigation they are found to justify it, a rating in accordance with the facts will be given.

A specimen page of the new key, and how it will effect the rating of the party applying, will be sent by the undersigned on application. Our representatives will be glad to call on any one who may not find it convenient to visit our office.

R. G. DUN & CO.,
63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue.
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1876. 186

TUESDAY, NOV. 28th.

LARGE ARRIVALS

NEW DRESS GOODS

PLACED ON SALE TO-DAY.

Choicest Goods and Lowest Prices of the Season.

New American Poplins at 20c.
New Brocade Cashmeres at 20c.
New Mohair Alpacas at 20c.
All these in choice new

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

ORAM MEIG.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

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Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE prompt action of both committees at New Orleans, in condemning the presence of affidavits in the returns, dated differently from the receipt of the returns, shows the absolute certainty of the Republicans present insisting on a fair count. The discrepancy of dates bears a bad look, unless clearly explained.

THAT pattern of political and judicial saintliness, Chief Justice MOSES enforced his order of arrest against the South Carolina election Board, and those gentlemen are in prison. They cannot imagine how they can be in contempt of a court, while strictly obeying the law, and so propose to do nothing to purge themselves of contempt. An appeal may be made to the United States Courts for relief.

REPORTS fly, thick and fast, as to new combinations in the political world. The latest, and one that gives a grotesque feature to the affair, is the report that BEN. BUTLER has been retained by TILDEN as counsel in the contest over the election returns before Congress. It may only be a rumor, but the movement is shrewd enough to believe it true. BUTLER will do his best for the fee, but he is already committed as a member of Congress, to the idea that the President of the Senate has the sole right to count the electoral vote. Whether BENJAMIN, as counsel, can put matters in a different shape, remains to be seen.

THE MURDER EPIDEMIC.

The moderation of feeling generally manifested with reference to the probable outcome of the election count in the South is one of the favorable signs of the times. Both parties adhere as firmly as ever to their claims, and we see no reason to doubt the ultimate outcome of the count. Yet, whatever it may be, we are perfectly confident that no Republican will attempt to commit violence, or resist the lawfully declared result. On the other hand, a much more moderate feeling prevails among the Democracy, and we do not fear any outbreak at their hands. Their leaders may struggle through all the forms of law and of parliamentary usage, but we are satisfied that no appeal to arms will take place. The heat of political excitement has passed, and hereafter all will be done calmly, and comparatively dispassionately. We may probably have an outburst of Democratic newspaper indignation over the discovery of an affidavit of later date than the returns in one of the envelopes opened by the Louisiana Returning Board, but as this in any event is to be controlled by subsequent evidence, it is not an event of large importance in itself. The tendency is to peace and quiet, and this, we are satisfied, will continue.

In the face of the Democratic assertions so profusely put forth, that Messrs, HOAR, FRYE, and WHEELER condemned the Louisiana Returning Board, we have steadily denied, stating that these gentlemen simply differed with them in the construction of law. Mr. FRYE now publishes a statement to this general effect. He says: "I think I can safely assert that Messrs. WHEELER, HOAR, and FRYE never found any fraudulent acts or purposes on the part of these gentlemen, nor did they or either of them ever assert privately or publicly, in conversation or in the official report, that there was any want of personal or official integrity in the performance of their duty. On the contrary, I am confident that the evidence inspired them with a profound respect for the members of the board, and satisfied them that they did not err in their findings of fact. They made a mistake in their construction of the law, but to find them corrupt for this would equally condemn every judge of every court in the country. Gov. WELLS, Chairman of the Board, was born in Louisiana, was an old Whig, a man of wealth, the owner of two large plantations, of 150 slaves, held socially as proud a position as any, opposed secession, was driven from his home, for a year and a half hid in the wood and swamps, was hunted by bloodhounds, his property all destroyed, his family scattered. In 1864 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; in 1865 elected Governor by both Republicans and Democrats. He was a witness before our committee, and boldly said to the 200 rebels present, 'You called me a jayhawker when I was in the swamps, but I had rather be known forever as a jayhawker than a traitor.' He is a man of undaunted courage, of loyalty tried in the fire, of firm will and determined purpose I believe him to be a thoroughly honest man, and I know he cannot be tempted by Democratic promises or driven by their threats."

THE wild howl of the Democratic press over the disclosure of an affidavit in the envelope containing the election returns, illustrates how anxious they are to seize on every circumstance, out of which capital can be made. If it shall prove true, that the affidavit was there as stated, it will prove equally true that the Republicans will not defend anything that is wrong in the affair. This has already clearly shown. What puzzles us is to know of any advantage that can be derived from opening the returns. Certainly, they cannot be materially changed, as enough is known of the vote as counted to prevent that. It was of no practical benefit to have the affidavit within the envelope, as it was equally valid had it merely accompanied it. We do not, therefore, comprehend what advantage there could be in the act charged. It is not claimed that the returns were tampered with, but simply that a paper was intruded in the envelope. To do this, was to cast suspicion over the returns, and to lead to the most rigid scrutiny of the votes recorded as cast. Hence the effect of a proceeding of that kind could only be against the Board. We have no hesitancy in condemning anything we think dishonest or improper in the conduct of the Board, although we do not overlook the fact that they are engaged in a desperate struggle with dishonesty, and may need to do exceptional things to reach right results. We do not, however, think there is the slightest need of dishonesty, nor does the circumstance referred to afford proof of dishonest or illegal intent. The affidavit, kept outside the envelope, would have been just as valuable, and have accomplished just the same purpose, as when inside. It was all one thing. Nor is there the slightest evidence that the Returning Board either participated in or were cognizant of the introduction of the affidavits into the envelope containing the returns. The suspicions excited are only suspicions, and not facts; and their strength as suspicious circumstances depends almost entirely on the points mentioned. We reserve further commeuts till the facts are more clearly reported.

ELECTORAL CONFUSION.

It is clear that a general rule must be adopted with reference to the recognition of electors, this year, that shall consider the evident wishes of the people as paramount to the technicalities of the law. Between electors who held honorary commissions on the Centennial management, and others whose names have been mis-given, and still others whose names were accidentally left off the tickets, there is any amount of confusion. Both parties are involved, the Republicans more largely than the Democracy. In this State, for example, Hon. DANIEL J. MORRELL is a Centennial Commissioner; and the name of SETH W. STARKWEATHER has been printed "S. W. STARKWEATHER" and "SAMUEL W. STARKWEATHER,"—the latter name receiving 77,000 votes. "SETH" received but 307,064, while CHARLES R. BUCKALEW received 366,204. Under a rigid technical construction, therefore, BUCKALEW would have the election. It is, however, conceded, that amid so many technical errors as has occurred, this year, affecting both parties, the intent of the voters shall be considered; and as these were clearly in favor of SETH W. STARKWEATHER, in this State, he will naturally be commissioned. Indeed, we understand no contest will be made in the case.

Certainly the object of the law is to secure a clear and honest expression of the will of the people, as to parties or offices balloted for. A rigid construction of the mere technical features of the law will often prevent this. In Mercer county, New Jersey, the Democracy have counted out a Republican member of the Legislature, thus securing a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot, on the ground that all the members of the election board were Republicans. There was no claim that the count was unfair or fraudulent; or that the Republican had not an honest majority of votes, but simply that there was a technical irregularity in the make-up of the board. The Democrats have generally been far more grasping, where the technical advantages have been in their favor, than have been the Republicans. They have committees to watch the count in Florida and Louisiana, on the ground that they fear frauds. We have almost indubitable evidence that frauds were employed in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, and that those States are Democratic only because of fraud. Yet Republicans did not interfere. What the people of this country want is an honest canvass of honestly cast votes. Whoever are thus declared to be electors will be accepted as such. Republicans have submitted to grievances a thousand times more rasping than any the Democracy complain of, and they ask now and will have an honest result, so far as that is attainable.

THE MURDER EPIDEMIC.

Some of the recent cases of murder in this county will probably be ruled, on trial, as coming within the category of manslaughter, the guilty parties thus escaping the scaffold. Of course the law must be administered as it stands, and we have every confidence in the integrity of the Courts; yet so far as the public is concerned, every case of manslaughter is murder,—that is, a human life is sacrificed. We have had so many instances of this of late, that it is important that public attention be again attracted to the subject. The deaths that have occurred in this community, from violence, within the past few days, have been the outgrowth of quarrels, and family disagreements. BROWN'S death resulted from a fall caused by a blow from BENNETT, given in a fight. The fight was the result of a saloon quarrel. The OPPERMANN tragedy was the outgrowth of long continued family disagreements, which eventuated in a spirit of desperation and murder. The man was, apparently, one of those moody spirits, that keenly felt any indignity put upon him, particularly by a member of his family. The service of a writ upon him seemed to have overcome him entirely, and to have determined the crime soon afterward committed. In taking his own life, however, he has placed the entire event beyond the control of human tribunals.

The death of BROWN, however, was the outgrowth of one of those brutal fights, so frequently indulged in among the class to which he belonged. Saloon frequenting, drink, and a quarrelsome disposition led to the tragedy. We cannot avoid the conclusion that our city administration is largely responsible for such results. Our police force and city administration are maintained more for the prevention of crime than for the discovery, arrest and punishment of criminals. Saloons that become gathering places for quarrelsome, drunken men, are hotbeds of crime. We have had several murders in this city, already, the outgrowth of quarrels begun in drinking saloons. Yet these places become known. Active, wide-awake police officers should know the reputation of every saloon on their beat, and so soon as any one becomes known as a gathering place for hard-drinking, quarrelsome crowds, the entire lawful authority of the Mayor should be used to suppress them. Yet there are many such places in the city, that are likely, any night, to vomit forth a quarrelsome, fighting crowd, whose melees will result in the death of one of their number. All such should be suppressed. Our courts are firmly and promptly doing their duty. Whatever the evidence may show to be just and right toward BENNETT, will be done. If he is found guilty of murder he will quite surely realize the full penalty of the law; and if the offence be of lower grade, he will be correspondingly punished.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Events in the above named State will reach a crisis to-day. The Legislature meets, and after its organization, its first duty will be to finally pass upon the votes cast for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The result of this count will determine whether CHAMBERLAIN or HAMPTON be Governor, and the nature of the count will, in turn depend on the organization of the Legislature. It had been arranged to have a general assembling of the Rifle Clubs, and so force a Democratic organization of the Legislature. Whether they would go farther then than to count the vote for Governor, and declare the Presidential electors State officers, and so count them in favorable to TILDEN remains to be seen. The desperate lengths to which they have already gone make this appear very probable. At all events, they proposed to capture the State government, by overawing Republicans, and forcibly installing a Democratic majority in the State Legislature. President GRANT has suddenly dissipated this little programme by directing the commander of the United States troops at Columbia to support and maintain the CHAMBERLAIN government. So this puts an end to the programme of the rebels.

We meet, here and there, a weak-kneed Republican who mournfully deprecates holding our own by force, proclaiming that if we do this we will certainly lose the country in 1880. To all such nonsense we have only to say—right is right. If the Democrats were honestly entitled to control the government in South Carolina, we would say let them have it without a contest; and if they are not entitled to it, we oppose their having it under any circumstances whatever. Whether or not the Republicans lose the country in 1880 depends not on their asserting their rights now, but on the kind of administration President HAYES gives the country during the next four years. If it is wise, peaceful and prosperous we will carry the country; if not, we will lose it. And we hold that one essential to a peaceful administration will be the vigorous and complete control exerted on the violent element South, which has so nearly controlled the political destiny of the country by terrorism, brutality and murder. This control will be had,—either by suitable laws enacted by Congress, and rigidly enforced, or by the organization of the colored people, and their preparation for vigorous resistance against the White Liners. It was never so clearly manifest as now that the intelligent, respectable element of the country is with the Republican party, while the criminal and violent are with the Democracy. The latter have come within a trifle of gaining control, but the President, and those with him, have declared that violence shall go no farther. The result will be seen in South Carolina to-day. The right will stand, and WADE HAMPTON and his followers will be compelled to subside.

CHILDREN'S SAVINGS BANK

A New Institution that is Worthy of Success.

An admirable institution is spreading in the enlightened part of Europe. It is a public school savings bank for children. In calling it admirable, it must be confessed that the adjective needs the justification of success on the part of the savings bank. This is not lacking. The system began in Belgium, and has been adopted since in France and England. Under it the children bring, on stated days in the week, such savings as they wish to deposit, and put them in the teacher's hands, who gives proper vouchers for the receipt of the money. When there is enough in his hands to warrant it, he takes the money to a bank authorized by the Government and deposits it there, where the interest begins to accumulate. When it is desired to draw upon the deposit the parents or guardians authorize the draft, and it is honored. In France the plan has Government sanction, and is now spread through fifty-three departments and twenty three hundred schools. There are 155,000 school depositors now on the ledgers of the Government savings banks. In England the system is widely adopted, but statistics are wanting. Among the results of this plan are three noticeable ones: First, the deposits of the children are very considerable. In the Department of Aisne, in France 6,000 children have deposited $30,000 in a short time. In Bordeaux, fifty-three schools are creditors of the banks to the extent of $10,000, after having sent $2,000 to the districts inundated by the Garonne. The system has not been in operation two years in France. Secondly the banks themselves find their business largely increased. Thirdly, the most important of all, the parents of the scholars are found to have opened new accounts of their own since their children began to be depositors. In many instances the scholars undertook to make deposits without any coercion from their parents, and often without their knowledge. The influence of the children soon was felt at home, and fathers and mothers were unwilling to be outstripped in wealth and prudence by their children. On the first announcement of such a plan, most persons would think it quite chimerical. Whether it is so or not is a mere matter of experience and not of vaticination or speculation. As for the advantages of instruction in habits of forecast and economy, particularly among the poorer classes, there can be no question. Improvidence does as much to keep families who depend on their own exertions for a living down as any other vice. Indeed the temptation to a man who has but few resources of enjoyment to spend his money as soon as he has it is almost to great for ordinary men to resist. When prosperous they take no precautions against the day of trouble. In 1857, when all the factories at Frankford stopped work for the winter, there were hundreds of operatives thrown out of employment. Some families had from four members at work in the mills, and the books of the treasurers showed that there were cases were single families had earned $1,200, and even $1,500, a year. Yet scarcely one such family had laid by anything. There are hundreds of artisans in our cities now who are utterly without means, and who have earned good wages in times past. There is nothing they need so much as the adoption habits of prudence. Our building associations are doing much to encourage a habit of thrift among our mechanics and operatives. It is not a least part of their value to the community and their members. The spirit they engender is invaluable. The fight for most men for a living is no easy one. They need all the reinforcements of prudence and good habits and economy that they can muster. If they would only begin early, and lay up; if they could be induced to save before they marry and load themselves with expenses that cannot be avoided, half the bitterness of their life struggle would be gone. A mechanic with one or two thousand dollars in bank is in very independent position. And the younger he is when he arrives here, the smoother and happier will his future career prove to be.

A DECEIVING WIDOW WOMAN.

The Trick on Robbins—How he was Overhauled.

James Robbins, of National avenue, has been missing for three days, but there is no anxiety around his house to learn his fate. His wife knows what caused him to disappear, and she is willing to let him get a good ready to come back. Robbins married a lone widow about four months ago, and they had not been wedded two weeks when he gave her a beating. She overlooked it then, thinking he would soon tone down, but in a week more he blacked her eyes. In brief, Robbins turned out to be a brute of a husband, and the ex-widow had the sympathy of all the neighbors. She is said to be meek and humble in spirit, and Robbins had no excuse for his brutality. Four or five days ago he knocked her known and started off up town, and the wife crawled over to a butcher's to see about having Robbins arrested. The butcher, who weighs 190 pounds and has a fist like a maul, knew a better way than going to the police, and he unfolded a plan.

When Robbins reached home that evening the house was dark and the butcher, dressed in woman's clothes and with his jaws tied up, sat in the rocking chair.

"Why in blazes isn't supper ready?" howled Robbins as he stood in the door.

The butcher groaned.

"Grunting around again, are you!" shouted Robbins. "What's the matter now?"

The butcher groaned again.

"You feel too high-toned to answer me, do you!" growled the wife-beater. "Well, we'll see about that. Just take this, will you!"

He struck out, but the disguised butcher caught his wrist, sprang up, and there was fun in that cottage. He choked Robbins almost to death, tied him up in hard knots and united him, drew him around by the heels and hair, and finally picked him up and tossed him over the fence into the mud. The wife-beater had kept up a steady yelling from the first attack, and as he rose from the mud and sped down the street he seemed to think that Sitting Bull's whole fighting force were after him. At 11 o'clock that night he entered a Michigan avenue saloon and told a story about six men robbing him, and half an hour later as he was prowling around a shed to find a place to sleep, a policeman heard him saying:

"Nose smashed, eyes bunged up, sore throat, bruised all over and awful sleepy. What a deceiving person a widow woman is!"

Hans' Catechism.

We find id oud by der book dot Adam (I forgot his oder name) was de firstest mun.

Eve was der nexed. Von tay dey got drubbled erbout eading some gwinces an' vos kiged oud of der garden.

Cane and Aple was der firstest children. Cane got his dutch up and put a head on his brother, und den lited oud. He vos von pad poy.

Yonah was a fishmaker. Von tay he gone to der goose pond to cotch shrimps, und ven he vos looking for a bait, he valked right away of a whale's mout in. But der whale make him pooty quick valk oud again. He vos too very much strong mit der fish's stumix.

Solomon knew more as anypody. He done vood cut a little poy in bieces to settle a disturbance mit two gals. He said id vos petter to gone der whole hog or none.

Sam's son (I don't hear his mudder's name) vos der strongest. He vos a bruiser. He got a fightin' mit a dozzen fellers, und he clean um oud mit dc chackass bone.

Yobe vas der pashentest man. You could stick pins in him all tay und he vouldent holler.

Merdooslem vos der oldest grandfader. He lived ven ve vos monkeys. He could told you all apout id.

Lazrus vos der poor man. Dey don't give no free lunches in dose times, und he vos always skirmishin' around vor grubs.

Yoseph's brudders got yellous of him, because he vore a shpotted goat, und soit him vor dwenty tollar. Und after a vile giv um some roastingears und mate it all righd.

—Already the effects of Tilden's supposed election are beginning to show themselves in this city. A small boy, evidently in the candy and peanut line, entered one of our banks to-day, and with the greatest confidence handed out a Confederate bill for redemption. He was told to present it at the counting-room of the local Democratic organ.—*Springfield Union.*

WHAT THEY SAY.

NEW YORK city was very short of water until the late rain, and it was seriously contemplated to sprinkle the streets with whisky.

THAT noble old Roman Nero, it is said, used to wear an eye glass of emerald. Hence the expression, "Do you see anything green in my eye?"

WE cannot tell what the Presidential contest may lead to. Next spring a "Returning Board may take the place of the sourer in base-ball matches.—*Ex.*

THE season of base ball now slides silently into the era of buckwheat cakes. The batter escapes from the pitcher, and syruptitiously assumes forms in which the hungriddlight.—*Graphic.*

INTO every married man's mind there sooner or later enters the conviction that he cannot dress his wife in plain clothes and keep the current of her affection for him flowing at a spring-freshet gait.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE petty Presidential contest is wiping out some of the greatest names in American (newspaper) history. For two weeks we have not seen "Sitting Bull" alluded to in the New York papers. By-and-by they will ignore Sargeant Bates.—*Boston Bulletin.*

TWO GALLONS of whisky were consumed by a colored man before he fully recovered from the bite of a tarantula. It was then discovered that he had been stung by a wasp. The men who contributed the whisky were too mad to speak above a whisper.—*Det. Free Press.*

BY THE way, that's a good charade—"My first (syllable) is company; my second shuns company; my third calls company; and my whole entertains company." Give it up? Why, co-nun-drum, of course. —*Graphic.* Yes, p'raps it is. But it is about twelve million years old.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER was giving a lesson in Ruth. She wanted to bring out the kindness of Boaz in commanding the reapers to drop large handfuls of wheat. "Now, children," she said, "Boaz did another nice thing for Ruth; can you tell me what it was?" "Married her!" said one of the boys.—*Ex.*

WHEN Mr. Doseby returned home at twelve o'clock one night last week, and found his wife had not gone to bed, he explained for the ninth time that he was down town waiting for the (hic) election returns. "The same old story," she said. "Here I've been waiting for your return every night for more than a week, and you can't make me believe any longer that because this is the Centennial year the election returns come in four weeks slower than usual. If you don't return home earlier to-morrow night I'll return home to mother." He came home at eight o'clock, and his wife fearing he was sick, wanted to put a mustard plaster on him where it would do the most good.—*Norr. Herald.*

A YOUNG MAN of Columbia, South Carolina, gives the country the benefit of this awful declaration, which is undoubtedly intended to terrify the North: "I'd like to be one of 500,000 to stand in rank at the White House door when Grant leaves it, next March, and *all give him the toe of our boots.*" It is very evident that the young man was not one of the several hundred thousand chivalry whom Grant gave the toe of his war boots on his way to the White House. There are many, very, very many men still living in the country South who have tried and can assure that terrible young man that Grant is probably the most uncomfortable man to kick in the great republic.—*Hawkeye.*

FIXING UP THAT FURNACE.

The Pleasures of Getting the Machine Into Working Order.

The chill breath of winter is in the air, and as the night wind whistles around the house, and wrestles with the blinds, the husband and father, happy that his wife and little ones are sheltered and comfortable, draws the drapery of his couch about him and is about going off to pleasant dreams, when the partner of his joys and sharer of his sorrows, says:

"Seth, you must go down and fix the furnace, or the gas will strangle the baby."

Then the wretched man buttons his breakfast jacket over his night shirt, pokes his left foot into the right slipper and his right into the left, and, "drunken with sleep," feels his way down stairs, falls over the cook's hod of coal and kindlings at the kitchen door, and having loosened several dams, bursts into the cellar like a torrent. He jerks open the furnace door, inhales a few quarts of coal gas, spits it up mixed with some hard words, bangs the door and knocks over the hog-pen and the cast iron shovel with a clang like a rolling mill in full operation. He seizes the wrench, and hooking it on to the grate, shakes it savagely; and the grate, which has heretofore yielded sullenly to his strength, revolves as if it was on oil, depositing the live fire in the ash box with the exception of two or three big clinkers that wedge it up edgewise. First he tries to pull it back with the wrench, but the wrenched thing won't move. Then he gets down on his hands and knees and jabs at the clinkers with the poker like a man stirring up a cage of animals in a menagerie, but the coals heat him up to another attempt on the wrench, and, springing to his feet, he braces himself for a mighty pull, when the grates slips into place like a spring lock, the wrench slides off and bangs his bare shins as he staggers back and knocks his head against the plaster partition.

Just then the policeman rings the front door bell and asks "if there is a fire in there?" and having the door slammed in his face with, "No, I wish to —— there was," tells his relief at the next corner that "old Simpkins, at 42, is drunk and raising an awful row."

That unhappy citizen has hurried back to the cellar, and throwing a basket full of wood and kindlings into the furnace, he lights them, and starts for the coal bin. Returning with a hod full of coal, he essays to pitch it dexterously into the furnace. Just then a puff of wood-smoke strikes him in the eyes, the edge of the hod strikes just below the furnace door, and the contents are dashed on the floor, with the exception of the finer particles, which sift into his slippers. With the calmness of despair he fills the furnace-pot by shovels-full and with sneezes heralding a coming cold, waits until the fire is an accomplished fact. As he reaches the chamber door a dismal wail freezes his already chilled blood, and he is welcomed back by his loving wife with,

"I wish you could *ever* do anything about the house, Seth, without making such a *dreadful* noise. Here is the baby broad awake, and I don't believe we shall get another *wink* of sleep to-night."

Then the wretched man pulls the few hairs a virtuous life has left him, the comforts of his home fade from his mind; and he wishes he was a homeless wanderer in the cold streets, with the prospect of a warm lodging at the station house.

WHITE HOUSE HOME LIFE.

President Grant and Family in the Privacy of the Home Circle.

Mrs. Grant rejoices in the prospect of soon having Mrs. Fred. Grant and her baby with her again. They are now in Chicago, and Mrs. Grant's motherly heart is yearning to have "her Fred.'s" child in her arms once more. She speaks with great pleasure of the letters the young mother writes of baby's improvement, growing and fattening with marvelous rapidity. The infant is named Julia, for Mrs. Grant, and was christened in the Blue Room at the White House before the family went to Long Branch last summer. Mrs. Grant tells me they had a gathering of all the relatives who were in the city at the time, especially the young folks, to witness the ceremony.

The President appears to be in particularly good spirits, and doesn't look in the least like Cæsar. He always relaxes from his usual reticence when he is entertaining friends *en famille*, and interchanges merry jests with his guests, especially with the young people. He tells me how greatly he has enjoyed the fine weather this autumn for his drives. He says he always goes alone, and when he gets out of town and finds a stretch of good road he "unlimbers" his horse (or pair of horses, as the case may be), and allows the animal to go at full speed for a short distance, then to jog along slowly so as to be fresh for another rapid movement over the same good bit of road in returning. This, says the President, is his greatest pleasure and relaxation.

* * * * * * *

Miss Carpenter gracefully yielded to the request made by the guests for a song, and the President led her to the piano. She has a sweet voice, which has been cultivated under the instructions of some of New York's best teachers, and she acquitted herself most creditably despite the natural embarrassment so young a girl must feel singing in company where many were strangers to her.

Attempting to give the readers of the *Graphic* a rough draught for a picture of home life at the White House reminds me sadly of the natural pain the Grant family must feel when the house which has been their home for eight years should know them no more save as visitors. It seems that these lines of Will Carleton's (are they not?) express the idea well:

"Yes, a deal has happened to make this old house dear;
Christenin's, funerals, weddin's—what haven't we had here?"

—*Miss Grundy.*

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHUM.

Wm. Langden, bankrupt, Allegheny. Report of sale of real and personal property confirmed *nisi*.

Emery, Ivery & Lee, et al., creditors, filed petition in bankruptcy against Taylor & Spaulding, of Bradford county. Usual order granted.

J. E. Dayton & Co., et al., creditors, vs. Charles F. Mohn, debtor, of Clinton county. Similar petition filed and like order made.

John Walker, Jr., bankrupt, Allegheny county. Assignee ordered to sell certain stocks, notes, &c.

Samuel Mitchell, bankrupt, Venango county. Discharged from bankruptcy.

On motion of Jacob H. Miller, Esq., S. C. Milligan, of this city, was admitted to practice in these Courts.

U. S. Circuit Court.

JUDGES MCKENNAN AND KETCHAM.

In the case of Gordon vs. Mercur, previously reported, the jury yesterday returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the sum of $35,243. Counsel for defendant moved for a new trial and filed reasons therefor.

Jacob Hasley, assignee of Melchor Hasley, vs. Thomas F. Scott. Action to recover the value of a stock of boots and shoes, $5,000 worth, alleged to have been illegally sold at Sheriff sale, at the suit of Scott.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

B. H. and F. Ferguson vs. John G. Patton, two cases. Jury out.

S. Kilnordlinger and A. Fauder vs. Geo. Erdner. Verdict for plaintiff for $420.86. This was an action on a note.

Robert Bowles vs. F. C. Pilgrim. Verdict for plaintiff for $179.58. This was an action on a note.

James K. Morange, for use of Robert Arthuis, vs. James Drum, with notice to terre tenant; scire facias on mortgage. On trial.

David B. Maxwell, for use of Arsenal Bank, vs. Thomas Conway. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2

JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Alex. King. On trial.

City of Allegheny vs R. E Breed. Verdict for plaintiff for sum of $364 04, subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

W. H. Lennon, for use of W. C. Aughinbaugh, his assignee vs. D. P. Hoyle and his wife, Alverda Hoyle; action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $181 45.

James Howard vs J. C. O'Riley; action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $32 11.

George Weirenberger vs. George Canfield et al., the school director, tax collector and constable of McKeesport. On trial.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE EWING.

The argument list was taken up in this Court and a number of cases disposed of.

Court Brevities.

In the case of Melvina Hellen vs. Walter B. Hellen, which was an injunction to restrain respondent from selling certain property, the injunction was continued until Saturday, December 2d.

APPLICATION was made to Judge Ewing in the Criminal Court yesterday by Messrs. Carnahan and Marshall, the counsel of Mr. George H. Bonnell, who is charged with the killing of Sebastian Brown, Friday night, an account of which was published in the GAZETTE, for the release of their defendant on bail. The witnesses examined at the inquest were called and examined, with one or two others, and the testimony was substantially that as given at the inquest and published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. The Court after hearing the witnesses said the only question was as to the amount of bail which the counsel were ready to give any reasonable amount. The bail was then fixed at $10,000, Messrs. S. McCrickert, of S. Mc Crickert & Co., and George Wessel, a musician, becoming the sureties. The testimony clearly indicates it to be a case of involuntary manslaughter, the lowest grade of homicide.

A BELLIGERENT DEMOCRAT

He Proposes to Shoulder His Musket and Carry the "Shot-Gun Policy" North—He is Gently Reminded that the Party Tried a Similar Game in '61.

He was a belligerent Democrat, whose beard and locks were white with the frosts of many winters, and whose capacious maw was still empty after sixteen years of impatient waiting for a chance to fill it at the public crib, and the news were received from the "doubtful States" his last hope departed and he became exceeding mad, just as he did sixteen years ago, when the doors of the crib were closed against he and his party. Meeting a friend, a mild man-nered man, he accosted him thusly:

"I say, it's a cursed shame the way you fellows are conducting this thing."

"What thing, and what fellows, my friend?"

"Why this election business in Louisiana. You know the Democrats carried the State, and you are trying to count Tilden out."

"You are mistaken, my dear sir. I do not know that the Democrats carried the State, nor am I trying to count Tilden out."

"Well your party is, and its all the same. But I tell you there is going to be fun, for I cast my vote for a man who was legally elected, and I will shoulder a musket and help to put him in the White House."

"Have you forgotten, my friend, that you tried a game of that kind when Lincoln was first elected?"

"Don't you say that I was a rebel, sir."

"Well, when I said you, I meant your party, and its all the same, you know."

"You know where I was during the war. I was always on the side of the North."

"I can't say that I do know just where you were. I was in the army of the Potomac most of the time, and I never saw or heard of you there, and I presume you were not that far south during the late unpleasantness."

"You presume upon my age, sir, to talk to me in this manner."

"I presume nothing, sir. This discussion was of your own seeking and I have stated only what I believe to be facts. It would not be unfair, however, to presume that your threat to shoulder a musket, to assist in making Tilden President, is about as much to be feared as your threat in '61, I mean the threat of your party, but its all the same, to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln."

"You're a scoundrel, sir. You would not talk that way to me if I was a few years younger."

"Be calm, my dear sir; don't get angry. I have no desire to offend you; but I can't misstate facts for your feelings. Your threats are idle and foolish; you cannot scare any person with them. The timid Republican will laugh at them, and you can't induce the South to go into another war for your benefit. There is an old adage which says, 'A burned child shuns the fire,' and through just such nonsensical threats as you have been making this morning you drew them into a civil war, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered, and you should remember that there is nothing for which a Southern man has a greater contempt than a Northern Democrat. Now, if you want to keep out of a lunatic asylum say nothing more about shouldering your musket."

This was too much for the ancient dem., and he took his departure, muttering curses as he left; and if he succeeded in securing a musket, he has probably gone to Florida at the special and "personal request of Mr. Tilden," to see that there is a fair count of the vote.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Robert O. Schmerts, Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR. Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
112-168 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
232 HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

FRED. ALTVATER
CONTRACTOR,
Office and Stone Yard,
Juniata, Near Sedgwick Street.
Residence, 130 Third street, Allegheny.

CHANDELIERS,
AND
Gas Fixtures
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT
WELDON & KELLY'S,
147 WOOD STREET.
FALL STOCK JUST OPENING.
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DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

AT
Wm. Semple's,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW DRESS GOODS, ETC.,
Suitable for the Season.

At 10 and 12 1-2c,
Striped and Plaid Dress Goods.
At 15 and 18¾c, new and seasonable Dress Goods.
At 20c, new all-wool Striped and Plaid Oversuiting.
At 18¾c, special bargains in Mohair Alpacas.

At 12 1-2, 15 and 18 3-4c,
Best makes and styles Tycoon Repps.
At 20c, new Sicilian Basket Cloth Goods.
At 22 and 25c, beautiful styles new Brocades.
At 28 and 31c, new line of choice Brocades.

At 20 and 22c,
Special bargains in Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.
At 33 and 37½c, choice shades in Sicilian goods.
At 33c upward, elegant line choice Brocades.
At 37½c, superior value in choice Dress Goods.

At 50c to $1.50,
Latest shades in fine Dress Goods, while we are exhibiting a very fine assortment of

Low and Medium-Priced,
Suitable for street and house wear.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Colored Cashmeres.
At 25, 31 and 33c, good Black Cashmeres.
At 37½, 40 and 50c, Extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.

At 62 1-2, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90c,
Very superior Black and Colored Cashmeres, beautiful line of shades and extra value.

At 85c to $3.50,
Special good bargains in Black Silks.

At $1 to $2.50,
Beautiful line in Colored Dress Silks.

Special attention is invited to our present very attractive stock of Dress Goods, which for variety and value cannot be surpassed.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
Invite special attention to the following new things just opened:

Brocade Velvets,
Black and Colored, at much lower prices than those shown in the early part of the season.
New line of Colored Trimming Velvets in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate.

FEATHER TRIMMING,
In White, Black and Brown.
New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
New Colored Silk and Chenille Fringes.
Worsted Fringes, all shades.
15-knot Worsted Fly Fringes, 2 yard lengths, for Trimming Overdresses.
New Silk and Chenille Galoons and Passementeries.

MOHAIR BRAIDS,
In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown, 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
Latest novelties in Fans, White and Black, with paintings.

Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets.
Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.
Double Bone Colored
WERLEY CORSETS,
18 to 36 inches.
Large, Colored, Plaid and Java Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.

Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Tewel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.

Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders.
1 inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
White Undressed Kids, 3 and 6 button.
Kid Gloves in dark shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 buttons.
Ladies' and Misses' Cloth Gloves, Children's Knit Mittens, Men's Cloth and Leather Gloves and Gauntlets, Boys' Leather and Cloth Gloves, &c.

RETAIL STORES

ARCHITECTS.
ARCHITECT.
JOHN U. BARR,
(Late of Barr & Moser,) has removed his office from corner 6th avenue and Smithfield street, to
NO. 44 SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH, PA
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BOYD & GAMBLE
ARCHITECTS
GERMANIA BANK BUILDING,
Corner of

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, November 28, 1876.

There is still hesitancy in the monetary market, owing to the condition of the political situation. It is now felt that the present week will dispose of all uncertainty and doubt, and that soon the tendency of events will be sufficiently clear to give tone and direction to business. The banks were more engaged yesterday in making their monthly settlements than anything else. Discounts are not largely applied for, and are cautiously made. All else is quiet.

BANK TAXATION.

At the recent meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, the secretary of the organization was directed to prepare and send to all Banks, Trust Companies, and Bankers in the United States and Territories, petitions for signature, praying that the banking interest may be taxed only by the several States as it was before the war, and that all taxation of banks by the United States Government may be repealed. Inasmuch as such taxation was imposed during the war as a war-tax upon the personal property of the country, and the war-taxes having been removed from other interests except the financial interest, justice requires that they should be removed from that also, as it is at present doubly taxed, being taxed by the United States, and also by the several States. In many, if not most, of the States, banking capital is taxed equally with other personal or real property, and this in addition to the heavy taxes imposed by the general government. The banking institutions of this country claim that they cannot live under the oppressive weight of taxation now laid upon them.

The banks, while desiring to contribute their full share in support of the Government, deem it unjust and inequitable to be called upon by both State and National tax-gatherers, when other interests are called upon by the former only.

REDUCED VALUATION.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* makes a note of the reduction in values in Massachusetts, and the same general principle it records will apply elsewhere. It says: "The report of a decrease of $71,299,192 in the valuation of real and personal property in Massachusetts during the past year, is not a pleasant one to contemplate, but is a part of the inevitable, and may as well be recognized at once. That there has been that amount of depreciation during the past twelve months, no one supposes. That took place, mainly, in 1873 and 1874. But neither property holders nor assessors hurry to reduce valuations on a falling market. The owner, especially, if his property is for sale, prefers to maintain the official rating as long as possible. But when rents are reduced, or property is abandoned, the desire to maintain a fictitious value ends, and it becomes anxious for a tax valuation which shall make his contribution to the public funds as small as possible. This accounts for much of the reduction this year. The real estate balloon, which looked so finely a few years ago, as it soared aloft, has collapsed, and the occupants have "come down to hard pan."

SILVER.

Up to April 1, 1853, all United States silver coins were a legal tender for any amount for their face value. The weight of the silver dollar was then 412½ grains standard silver (9-10 fine), and all the smaller silver coins were made up on the same basis. Gold at that period, owing to the California mining operations, was much cheaper than silver. Silver was, in fact, then worth about 5 per cent. premium. A lower grade of minor silver coinage was then authorized, and the lighter coinage was made a legal tender only to the amount of five dollars. The old dollar having been unchanged soon went out of circulation, being taken for exportation.

Three years ago Congress authorized the present trade dollar of 420 grains standard silver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The New Hampshire law with reference to insolvent savings banks is worthy of some consideration from all who have any interest in such institutions. The law is a simple one, and has worked to the satisfaction both of bank officials and depositors in New Hampshire. It merely provides that when a savings bank is believed to be insolvent, a judge and the bank commissioner shall examine its condition, and "scale" all deposits enough to allow immediate resumption. If afterwards, the assets yield more than was estimated, dividends from them will be paid to depositors. There is no equity or reason, in requiring that a depositor shall allow all his money to remain until the bank is entirely solvent, when it would in no way injure anyone to pay out a portion, and the balance when it could be done.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	117¾
U. S. 1881, coup	118¾	Currency 6's	120¾
" 1865	109¾	New 5 per cents	112¾
" 1865 new	112¾	10-40's coupons	114¾
5-20's 1867	115¾		

RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	102¼	Ohio & Mississippi	4
Erie	7¾	Union Pacific	66¾
I. C.	73	Toledo & Wabash	7¼
C. C. & I. C.	2	Harlem	136
St. Paul	41¾	Adams Express	95
Do. Pref	81¾	American Express	56¾
Michigan Southern	84¾	U. S. Express	65½
Do. Central	90¾	Wells, Fargo & Co. Ex	82
Northwestern	35	Quicksilver	11¾
Do. Pref	57¾	Fort Wayne	101¾
Rock Island	98¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Cleve. & Pitts	88¾	Panama	123
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union Tel.	78¾	N. J. Central	114¾
Delaware, L. & W.	99¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (S)	48¾	Cen. Trans (B)	59¾
Reading (S)	21¾	Empire do. (A)	40
N. Cen. (S)	37½	Am. Union Tel.	40¾
Oil Creek (B)	5¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B 83	
Lehigh Valley (A)	—	N. Pacific bonds (A)	13

NEW YORK, November 27, 1876.

Money 2½@5, closing at 4½@5; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $42,000. The clearings were $22,000,000. The customs receipts were $537,000. Sterling was dull and heavy at 481¼@483¾. The gold market was firm to-day, with all business at 109⅛@109¼, closing at 109¼. The rates paid for carrying were 1 to 3 per cent. Governments were dull and steady. In railroad bonds this afternoon Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupon advanced to 98½. Toledo & Wabash, St. Louis division, sold at 75 against 73½ on Saturday. Chicago & Northwestern first sold at 106½, do. consolidated at 102½. Union Pacific firsts at 105 1-8, and sinking funds at 94. State bonds were quiet at nominal prices. The stock market was weak and lower early in the day, and prices declined ¼ to 2¼ per cent., chiefly in coal stocks. Subsequently there was a recovery of 1-4 to 1½ per cent., but in some cases this improvement was partially lost. Lake Shore declined from 57 to 56¾, and closed at 56 1-4. Michigan Central fell off from 43½ to 43 1-8, and closed at 43 1-4. Northwest common declined from 35½ to 34¾, and preferred from 58½ to 57½, but the former closed at a recovery of 1 4 per cent. St. Paul common fell off from 30 to 19½, and preferred from 52 1-8 to 51½. Illinois Central declined from 6½ to 6 1-4. Union Pacific fell off from 59 to 56. Illinois Central advanced from 72 to 73, Wabash from 6 3-4 to 7 1-4, and Erie from 9¼ to 10 1-8. Western Union declined from 71½ to 71¼. Quicksilver advanced to 15 1-4 for common and to 23 for preferred, closing at a reaction of 1 1-4@1½ per cent. Coal stocks were weak and lower, with considerable sales at sellers' options early in the day at 2½@2¾ per cent. below the price in the regular way. The short interest in these stocks was largely liquidated on the recent rise, and the market to-day felt the want of this sustaining influence. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western fell off from 71½ to 68¾ regular, and 69 to 68¾ seller 60. The closing sales were 69½@69¾ regular. Delaware & Hudson Canal fell off from 70½ to 69¾ regular and to 67 seller 60, closing at the lowest point. New Jersey Central declined from 35½ to 34, and subsequently rose to 34¾. The transactions aggregated 98,000 shares, of which 3,800 were Erie, 31,000 Lake Shore, 4,100 Northwestern, 1,200 Rock Island, 5,200 St. Paul, 2,600 Western Union, 2,500 Wabash, 11,000 Western Pacific, 20,300 Delawash, 2,300 Union Pacific, 20,300 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 4,600 New Jersey Central, and 6,200 Michigan Central.

Government.—United States Coupons 1881, 117¾; 5-20s '65, 109½; 5-20s new, 112¾; 5-20s '67, 115¾; do. '68, 117¾; new 5s, 112¾; new 4½, 109¾; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 114¾; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 43; do. new, 43; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 105.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71¾; Quicksilver, 14; do. preferred, 21¾; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 4¾; do. preferred, 8; Adams Express, 104½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 85; American Express, 60½; United States Express, 56½; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 15; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 43½; Panama, 123; Union Pacific, 57; Lake Shore, 56¾; Illinois Central, 73; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88½; North western common, 34¾; do. preferred, 57¾; C. C. C. & I., 3; Indiana Central, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 112½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Central Pacific, 109½; Union Pacific, 105½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91.

LONDON, November 27.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £200,000. Consols, 95 11-16; 5-20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 109½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 105¾; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 16¾.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes, 104f 87½c.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, November 27, 1876.

General business has been very dull during the past week, owing to the inclement weather, bad roads and complicated condition of political affairs. The Grain markets are firmer in consequence of very light receipts and diminished stocks, but without important change. Butter is better in demand and firmer, and the same is true of Cheese. Potatoes steady with a demand fully up to the supply, and prices are tending upward. Petroleum has been quite active during the past few weeks, with a heavy export demand. Pig Iron continues dull.

APPLES—Are coming forward freely, but with an increased demand there is no accumulation, but no improvement in prices, which we continue to quote at $1 to $1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ⅌ bbl to the city and $8 to country; XX $10; India $11. half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—High test Soda Ash, 2a2¼; low test, 2¼ a2½; Manganese, 4a4½; American, 5c; Nitrate Soda, 2½a3¾; Flour Spar, 1¼a2; Black Lead, 1¾a4.

BRUSHES—White Scrubbing, $10a11 ⅌ gross Gray, $11a20; White Bristle, $22a36; Shoe, $12a40; Horse (wood backs) $22a56; Horse (leather backs) 45a125; Extra white-wash, $36a75; Common do, $24 a60.

APPLE-BUTTER—The receipts as yet have been small, but there is not much inquiry for it, and prices remain unchanged; 35a40c per gallon.

BUTTER—There has been an improvement in the market during the week under review for prime table Butter, and with diminished receipts and increased demand prices are 2a3c per lb best in. It is but proper to state, however, that the stock of common Butter continues large, considerably in excess of present wants, and dealers report that it is difficult to move at any price as it is not wanted; the low price of lard has a bad effect on the common grades of Butter, as it is used in place of the latter for cooking purposes. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 22a25c; good do, 20; prime to choice solid packed, 15a18; inferior to common, 8a12.

BROOMS—In good demand without any specu lative movement, although Broom Corn has advanced a cent to a cent and half per pound over the prices of a month ago. We quote 'Union' factory as follows:

Patent Screw Ferule (plain handles, velvet finish.....4 strings, weigh 2¾@4 ⅌ doz
Parlor, Steamboat, Mill and Standard (plain wood) plain 2⅞ 4 do.....24 to 26⅞ 75a3 25
Whisks (6, 8 and 10 and 12 inch) Velvet .. 1 90a1 75
Do. do. Fancy Silkoline, Satin and Plush do. 1 60a2 00
Do. do. Barber (12 and 14 inch) Plain..... 1 80a2 25
Toy (Fancy Handles, 16 and 12 inch) vel. 1 60a1 75
Do. do. do. do. plain. 2 25a2 50
Misses (Velvet..... 2 25
No 5 extra Parlor do. 4 do. 23 4 50
No 4 do. do. 3 do. 20 4 00
No 3 do. do. 2 do. 24 4 00
No 3 carpet do. 4 do. 22 3 75
No 4 carpet do. 4 do. 24 3 75
No 2 carpet do. 5 do. 24 3 25
No 8 Hurl Painted Brace 4 do. 24 3 75
No 8 Hurl do. Velvet 4 do. 24 3 50
No 6 Hurl do. 3 do. 23 3 25
No 5 Hurl do. Brace 2 do. 20 2 75
No 4 Hurl—plain handle ... 2 do. 20 2 50
No 1 Hurl do. 2 do. 18 1 80

BELTING—The market for this article remains steady, and the demand is now confined chiefly to that made from good bark tanned Leather, most parties having found out that the use of the mineral chemical tannages of leather for belting purposes, at the lower prices at which such are sold, are dearer in the end. We quote:

Inch.	Per Foot	Inch.	Per Foot
1	8	4	54
1½	12	4½	60
2	16	5	66
2½	20	5½	72
3	24	6	80
3½	28	7	90
4	32	8	1 05
4½	48	14	1 62

Discount 25 to 33 per cent., as to quality and quantity and chemical tannages.

BEESWAX—In steady demand at 30c in lots and 35c ⅌ lb in a jobbing way.

BEANS—The stock is so much lighter this year, that prices are very firm at the recent advance, and parties having small lots can realize 2a3c per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for small lots only; no car lots moving unless at a sacrifice. No. 1 hurl, 6a6½c; No. 2 hurl, 5¼a 6; choice green brush that will work up, 5a5½; choice corn or stalk brush, 4a4½c; choice covers and insides, 3a5½; inferior, 3 a4¼; crooked, 2½a3¾.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

CRANBERRIES—$4a5 per bbl.

CIDER—Is coming forward pretty freely, and with no improvement in the demand, the supply accumulating and sellers anxious to realize, prices are little better than nominal; $2, $4a5, 50 per bbl—barrels included.

CANDLES—Tallow, &c.—There is a fair business within the range of the following quotations: Cement—Roseoils, $2, $2.50a2.75; New Lisbon, $1, 30a2.35; Portland, $2a2 ⅌ bbl; Youghiogheny, $1.75a2; Louisville, $1, 90a2.10. Calcined Plaster —French's $3, 75a4; Land Plaster, $2, 25a2.50. Lime, $1, 25a1.35. Hair—In the Sand, $1, 40a1.50. Coffee Coarse—Rio, 20c per lb; good to prime, 22a23c; Laguayra, 23a24c; Mocha, 30a32c; Java, 30a32c; Singapore, 25a27c; Ceylon, 20a23c. Cheese—Full cream, 13a14c; good to prime, 11a12c; common to fair, 9a10c; skim, 4a6c. Candles—Sperm, 45a50c; Star, 35a40c; Adamantine, 18a20c; Extra Family, 15a16c; Star, 14a15c; Pure Tallow, 9a10c; Common Rough, 6a7c. Candle Wicking, 30a35c ⅌ lb. Candle Moulds, 12a15c ⅌ doz. Candle Boxes, 10a12c each. Soap—Castile, 12a14c; Family, 6a7c; Common, 4a5c; Palm, 7a8c; Pale Resin, 5a6c; Extra Resin, 6a7c; German Mottled, 6a7c; Low Grade, 4a5c. Starch—Pearl, 6a7c; Kingsford's, 8a9c; Corn, 6a7c. Candy—Stick, 12a14c; Mixed, 10a12c; Common, 8a10c. Glycerine, 20a22c. Concentrated Lye, $5a5.50 ⅌ box. Shot, $1, 75a2 ⅌ bag. Lead Pipe, 10a12c ⅌ lb. Sheet Zinc, 7a8c. Zinc Ore, 3a4c. Window Glass, 70 and 10 per cent. off list. Putty, 3a4c. Whiting, 1a1½c. Red Lead, 8a9c. Litharge, 8a9c. Chrome Yellow, 15a20c. Chrome Green, 15a20c. Paris Green, 30a35c. Venetian Red, 2½a3c. Spanish Brown, 3a4c. Ochre, 2½a3c. Lampblack, 15a20c. Vermilion, 90a1 ⅌ lb. Indigo, $1, 25a1.50. Alcohol, $2, 10a2.20. Camphene, 70a75c. Burning Fluid, 70a75c. Lard Oil, 70a75c. Linseed Oil, 70a75c. Neatsfoot Oil, $1a1.10. Sperm Oil, $2, 25a2.50. Whale Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Lard Oil, 60a65c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Lard Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Sperm Oil, $1, 10a1.15. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Whale Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Neatsfoot Oil, 90a95c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Elephant Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Castor Oil, $1, 10a1.15. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Linseed Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Tanners' Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Coal Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Petroleum, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Rosin Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Tar Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Pine Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Cotton Seed Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Fish Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Whale Oil, 70a75c. Extra No. 1 Winter Strained Sperm Oil, $1, 10a1.15

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 9 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the carelessness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are cooler, northwest winds, with rising barometer, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

An Escaped Convict.

Porter Ramsey, a colored man, while being conveyed to the Workhouse over two years ago by Sheriff Hare, to serve out a two years' sentence for larceny, managed to make his escape, although ironed and hand-cuffed. He kept out of the reach of the officers of the law until his term of sentence expired and then returned to the city. Yesterday he was arrested on an information made by ex-Sheriff Hare, for escape. He waived a hearing and was committed for trial.

Mr. Francis Murphy's Work.

Mr. Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer who held forth in the Opera House Sunday evening, is laboring in other ways than merely lecturing for the cause he has espoused. He is stopping at the Seventh Avenue Hotel, and, in connection with the Young Men's Christian Temperance Association, is endeavoring to help unfortunate inebriates by private counsel and advice that he is so well calculated to give, and with, when necessary, or likely to be of benefit, pecuniary aid. He lectures again this evening in the Second U. P. Church, on Sixth avenue. He will remain in this city for several days engaged in the work for which he came.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

Why McGinness Bought the Stoves.

Mr. O. M. Harper, of the Eagle Cotton Mills, Allegheny, called at Mayor McCarthy's office last evening and made information for false pretense against John McGinness, the man who purchased five hundred pounds of cotton waste ostensibly for the Karns City railroad, simply for the opportunity of borrowing twenty-five cents. Mr. Harper is out $7.50 on the freight on the packages to Karns City and back. McGinness had a hearing, and was committed for trial.

It will be remembered, also, that McGinness bought $200 worth of stoves from A. Bradley & Co., and borrowed $1 from the bookkeeper. After the hearing last evening Harry Metzgar asked him what induced him to buy the stoves. He innocently and artlessly answered that there are seven orchises on the Karns City road without stoves, and he thought they ought to have them, as cold weather was here. Unfortunately his benevolent intention was spoiled.

THE SMALL POX.

Measures Adopted in Allegheny to Prevent Its Spread—An Assistant Physician and an Assistant Health Officer to Be Appointed—Special Regulations for Its Officers—The Disease in Pittsburgh.

A special meeting of the Allegheny Board of Health was held last evening for the purpose of taking further measures to free the city of the small-pox. Mr. Beadell presided.

Mayor Phillips stated that he thought the present style of small-pox cards placed on houses in which the disease prevails is not hardly the right kind, as it is too nearly resembles a toe-tag. He had prepared and submitted a large yellow card bearing the usual notice of the Board of Health, and suggested that that style and color be adopted for all future cards needed by the board. He had ascertained that these cards would cost $5 per hundred. Health Officer Hoch stated that he still had about a hundred of the small cards on hand yet.

After some discussion the style of card was adopted for future use and the Health Officer authorized to purchase them as he needed them.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

Mr. Heagy, chairman of the sub-committee appointed to ascertain if the old Marine Hospital, on the Ohio river, could be leased for a small-pox hospital, submitted a proposition from Mr. J. H. Hespenheide, the owner of the hospital, offering to lease it to the city for a period not less than ten years at a rent of $1,200 a year and the taxes paid each year. Mr. Heagy stated that the taxes would amount to about $500 per annum, which would make the rent amount $1,700 per annum. He thought this was a little too much. The committee would make no recommendation in regard to the matter.

Mr. McGuire and Mr. Wall opposed leasing this hospital, as it is too expensive, and also on account of it being located in the western portion of the city. In addition, they argued that as most of the wind came from the west the smell of the fumes would be blown all over the city. Finally, on motion of Mr. McGuire, the report was received and placed on file. The sub-committee was then continued, with instructions to ascertain if any other location for a hospital can be found.

INCREASE OF THE DISEASE.

Health Officer Hoch stated that within the past week fifty-nine new cases of small-pox had been reported to him.

Dr. Cole, City Physician, stated that he was not able to carry out all of the orders of the Board; he could not possibly find time to attend to everything. He vaccinated on an average 100 persons a day, and to also visit all the small-pox patients in the city, ought to visit the small-pox hospital at Claremont daily, and also to attend to all wounded or injured persons brought to the lockup. It was impossible to properly attend to everything.

Mr. Hunter moved that Councils be requested to empower the Board to employ an assistant Health Physician and assistant Health Officer, during the prevalence of the small-pox. Carried.

The same gentleman moved that the Health Officer be directed to put two or more small-pox guards on the hospital, and private entrances to houses, such as saloons, stores, &c. Adopted.

He also moved that the Health Officer be directed to purchase clothes for persons worn when visiting small-pox cases, and to get a badge; and also that he consult with the physician in regard to disinfecting his clothing. Adopted.

Mr. McGuire moved that the physician and Health Officer each employ an assistant immediately. Adopted.

THE VACCINATOR'S DUTIES.

It was then agreed that the physician's assistant should attend to vaccinating, and he should have his office in the Health Officer's office, in the third story of the city building, and to be there daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., except an hour for each meal daily.

Mr. Heagy moved that a committee of one be appointed to confer with the Mayor or Superintendent of Water Works, in regard to opening the fire plugs of the city each night to clean out the gutters and sewers. Adopted, and Mr. Hunter appointed to attend to the matter.

Mayor Phillips here reported that his officers had informed him that the City Fall Master, Czarnicki, allowed the dead bodies of horses, to remain on his premises in the city over night, and thus maintained a nuisance. On motion of Mr. Hunter the officers were directed to examine into the matter, and if the report are true to enter suit against Mr. Czarnicki.

The resolution of the previous meeting providing for the payment of $400 additional to Dr. Cole for his services, and also to pay for an assistant was reconsidered, and that part in regard to paying an assistant stricken out and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Inspector Hunter reported that he visited Cincinnati, where the Milk Inspector and Board of Health fully instructed him as to the proper manner of inspecting milk. He was instructed to present a report at the next meeting of the committee as to what was necessary for his new office of milk inspector, and what other information he desired to lay before the committee. A vote of thanks was also returned to the Cincinnati Board of Health for the courtesy to Mr. Drexler.

An invitation to visit Dr. Le Moyne's cremation furnace on the occasion of the incineration of Baron Von Palm, on December 6th, was accepted.

Adjourned until Friday evening.

MATTERS IN PITTSBURGH.

In this city the disease has not reached a dangerous prevalence yet. Two new cases only of small pox were reported to the Board of Health yesterday. They were both on the South Side. Dr. Snively, physician to the Board, was busy a large portion of yesterday in vaccinating children brought for the purpose by their mothers. Health Officer Crosby Gray wishes it announced that the office will be open every day from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning for the vaccination of persons who are unable to pay for it.

It will be well for people to remember that when a small pox sign is placed on their house by the Board of Health, that it must remain there as long as the small pox does. Warrants were issued yesterday by the Mayor at the instance of Health Officer Gray, for the arrest of James R. Brown, No. 701 Penn avenue, and John W. McGregor, 703 Penn avenue, on a charge of removing small pox signs from their residences. The offense is punishable by a fine of $25. The parties have not had a hearing yet.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Dorrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hatheway, Pettdlia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship the bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

☞ Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

Good Bread.

Our Eclipse and Bayard brands are now having the largest sale of any flours in this market. These flours will make large, white loaves of bread that will not dry out. Ask your grocer for it.

MARSHALL, KENNEDY & CO.

THE CITY COUNCILS.

Legislation Yesterday on Municipal Affairs.

The Walter Girl Bill Referred for Amendment—Passage of the New Pawnbroking Law by the Common Branch—A Point Gained by the South Side Passenger Railway—Poor Guardian Chosen—Ordinances Adopted, &c.

A regular meeting of Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon. It being generally known that an ordinance making it an unlawful and punishable offense to employ girls as waiters in drinking saloons would be presented, the lobbies were more than usually crowded by men directly and indirectly interested in the bill, who doubtless thought that a discussion would be less thought of by it. In this they were disappointed, however, as it went to the Police Committee for amendment. A full account of the proceedings on all the matters touched upon by both branches will be found below.

SELECT COUNCIL.

DAVID AIKEN, JR.....President, *pro tem.*
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The members present in this branch at roll call were Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, Bates, L. T. Brown, Buckley, Dannels, H. Darlington, C. P. Duff, Evans, Felker, George, Gibb, Gregg, Fox, Froehlich, Geiger, Gourley, Goldthorp, Hayden, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kernan, Kerr, Lagerman, Lappan, Liddell, Meyer, Mowry, Mullarney, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McGimpsey, McKinley, Nisbet, Eugene M. O'Neill, John O'Neil, Powers, Reiman, Rodgers, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon and Welsh.

After the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and approved the chair read a communication from G. L. Braun, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, stating that John M. Osborne, not long since elected to that body, had resigned his position, and that it was incumbent upon this Council to fill the vacancy. The communication was received and filed, and Council decided, on motion of Mr. JEREMY, to go at once into an election. Mr. John H. McMasters, of the Nineteenth ward, was then nominated, and there being no opposition he was elected unanimously.

Under the resolution presented by Mr. Shipton at the last meeting, and adopted, the consideration of unfinished business was commenced, and an ordinance fixing the grade of Sylvan avenue extension was, on motion of Mr. EVANS, indefinitely postponed.

An ordinance opening Osage lane, from Penn avenue to the property of Stacy Lloyd's heirs, was passed finally.

DISPOSED OF AT LAST.

An ordinance opening Exchange alley, from Barker's alley to Seventh street, in the Fourteenth ward, was read, and Mr. WELDON said that he hoped it would not be passed, as the interested property holders were greatly opposed to it. Mr. SHIPTON trusted the bill would either be adopted or given its final quietus, as it had been before Council for two years, and he thought it opposed of in some way. Messrs. LITTELL and DARLINGTON favored the ordinance, and said that they had never been able to discover any very strenuous opposition to the improvement. On motion of Mr. Weldon's motion to postpone action was lost, and the bill was passed finally.

An ordinance locating Houck street, in the East End, from the center line of Carver and Lowell streets to Lincoln avenue. Passed.

An ordinance prohibiting the use of awning flaps, and making it unlawful for any firm or corporation to construct or maintain awnings with side flaps attached, under a penalty of five dollars, was lost, 31 members voting yes and 9 nay.

An ordinance amending the City Code, title "Signs and Sign-boards," page 282, by providing a penalty of five dollars for a violation of the provisions of the ordinance relative to the use of signs, was adopted.

The ordinance passed in regard to an exchange of four per cent. Railroad Compromise bonds for bonds bearing five per cent. interest was again brought up and again defeated, this time getting a blow from which it will not soon recover. Nine members voted in favor of it and 30 against it.

An ordinance regulating travel at and approaching street crossings by making it obligatory upon all persons riding or driving vehicles to obey the directions of the police officer in charge of the crossing, and imposing a penalty of five dollars for a refusal to obey such officer, was lost. It only lacked one vote of being passed.

A resolution for a warrant in favor of Robert Ellis for $3,000 on account of grading and paving Forty-second street, which was lost two weeks ago, was defeated again.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILWAY.

The ordinance granting certain privileges to the South Side Passenger railway, which has been up at nearly every meeting of Council for the past two years, was read, and Mr. E. M. O'Neill moved as an amendment that children under twelve years of age shall only be charged half fare. This was adopted and the ordinance then went over for the action to be taken by Mr. H. DARLINGTON, who has been prominent as the chief advocate of the bill, moved that it be indefinitely postponed. He said that it had been trifled with time and again and he knew that Councils was not disposed to give the people of the lower South Side what they wanted. It will not be long until the new Council takes its seat, and Mr. DARLINGTON thought it would be more favorably disposed to this new railroad project. His motion failed to pass, however, and a motion by Mr. MACCONNELL to make the bill the special order of the next regular meeting was carried. After a vigorous speech by Mr. LITTELL, who deprecated the action of the young men in Council in endeavoring to defeat this bill in the interest of an ancient ferry company and who declared that the course pursued in the course of the gray haired members as the men of progressive ideas, Mr. KERR moved that the amendment reducing half fare for children be reconsidered. The motion was adopted and a second vote was taken on the amendment. This time it was lost, 18 members voting in favor of it and 24 against it. On its final passage the bill was adopted, receiving 25 ayes and the nays 7. This action was applauded by the lobby.

An ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Harrison street, from Fifteenth to Fifty-second street, was adopted.

Mr. MACCONNELL called up an ordinance granting the Pittsburgh Gas Company the right to lay a switch track on Second avenue. Passed.

Mr. KERR called up the ordinance authorizing the Mayor to recover summarily by conviction all fines and forfeitures inflicted or imposed for violation of any of the city ordinances. Passed.

THANKSGIVING DAY PARADE.

Mr. E. M. O'NEILL presented a communication from Wm. J. White, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, inviting Councils to review the department from in front of Municipal Hall on Thanksgiving day. It was received and an acceptance made by the invitation was adopted.

An ordinance opening Knox avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line, was lost for want of a legal majority.

Messrs. L. T. Brown and Bates are appointed on the special committee in charge of the ordinance relative to the salary of the Messenger Clerk.

The following new business was presented:

Mr. MACCONNELL, a petition for the opening of Wayne street, between Stanton avenue and Hampton street. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR, a petition for a crossing at Fortieth street and Locust alley. Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. EVANS, appeal of Fred. Hartman, of the Twenty-third ward, for a reduction of valuation. Referred.

Mr. TAYLOR, petition for a street crossing from the north to the south side of Butler street, at the foot of Main street, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Also, a petition for crossings on Forty-fifth street. Referred.

Also, a petition for a gas main on Hatfield street. Referred.

Mr. MCCLURG, an ordinance for the opening of Mary street, from Twenty-eighth to Thirty-second street. Referred.

Mr. SORG, an ordinance granting Alexander McClure & Co. the right to erect an iron-clad shed at the corner of Twenty-fifth and Railroad streets. Referred.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEORGE BOOTH.....Clerk.

There were present Messrs. Coll, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Fox, Fennerty, Hogle, Kerr, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Mears, Moore, McClarran, McCafferty, Walker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Rott, Thompson, Voskamp, Wainwright and President Negley.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

On a call of the wards, the following

RESOLUTIONS AND PETITIONS

were presented and acted upon as stated:

By Mr. THOMPSON, petition for permission to erect a temporary fish-pen shed on Sixth avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

By Mr. DAULER, resolution for the enforcement of the ordinance for cleaning sidewalks. Passed under a suspension of the rules.

By Mr. REYNOLDS, petition of J. E. Huckestein for the payment of damages done to his property by water flowing from Fifth avenue. Referred.

By Mr. FOX, petition for flagstone crossings on Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, Fifteenth ward.

Also, an invitation to Councils from Chief White, of the Fire Department, to witness the parade of the Department on Thanksgiving day. Invitation accepted.

Also, an ordinance fixing the salary of the Messenger, Clerk and Chief Page of Councils. Referred to a special committee.

By Mr. FENNERTY, petition of Joseph Wegeman for reduction of assessment. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamp at corner of Thirty-first and Butler streets. Referred.

By Mr. NASTKER, petition for a flagstone crossing on Carson street from Sixth street, South Side. Referred.

By Mr. RAHAUSER, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner of the South Side to have Sarah street cleaned. Referred.

STREET ORDINANCES.

Mr. THOMPSON presented the report of the Viewers on the opening of Forty-seventh street from south side of A. V. R. R. to north side of same. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance for same. Passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. THOMPSON also called up an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Pride street, from Bluff street to Quince alley. Passed finally.

Mr. RAHAUSER, from the Survey Committee, presented an ordinance locating the center line of Chestnut street, South Side. Passed finally.

While waiting for the distribution of some printed ordinances to the members by the pages, Mr. JOHN N. NEEB, member from the Third ward, and the irrepressible reporter of the *Freibaits Freund*, offered the following:

WHEREAS, By a great misconception of the terms the Select and Common Councils are severally misnamed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ordinance Committee be and the same is hereby directed to prepare an ordinance providing for the calling of things by their right names, namely: the body now called "Common" branch be called the "Select" branch, as it in reality is, and that the Select branch be hereafter known as the "Common" branch.

Although the resolution itself provided for reference to the Ordinance Committee, President Negley, amid general laughter, referred it to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a communication from the Finance Committee relative to a resolution for the payment of $100 to Mr. Finch for the grading of the sewer in Mulberry alley, South Side. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. RAHAUSER presented an ordinance for the location of Maiden lane. Passed finally.

REGULATING PAWN AND JUNK SHOPS.

Mr. FOX from the Police Committee, reported the ordinance regulating pawnbroking in the city. The ordinance was published yesterday. A motion that the ordinance be placed upon its third reading and final passage was adopted.

Mr. NISBET moved to amend section 7 by striking out the words received no goods, &c., "between the hours of 8 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock A. M." Agreed to.

Mr. NISBET moved to reconsider the action on the amendment. As he had voted in the negative his motion could not be entertained.

The ordinance was then put on its final passage and adopted by a vote of 23 for to 3 against it.

Mr. FOX then presented the ordinance relative to junk shops. Placed upon its third reading and final passage.

Mr. DAULER moved to amend by striking out the words "old lead" wherever they occur.

Messrs. DAULER, REYNOLDS, FENNERTY and KETTENBERG favored the motion, as there are many honest persons who buy old lead who would be greatly inconvenienced by the ordinance.

Mr. REYNOLDS moved to indefinitely postpone the ordinance. On this motion the ayes and nayes were called. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Coll, Conway, Dauler, Fennerty, Hogan, Reynolds, Rott, Kettenberg, Kirchner, Laughran, Mears, Moore, McClarran, McCafferty, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Rott and Voskamp,—21.

Nays—Dickson, Fox, Nantker, Neeb, Roth, Thompson, Torrence, Wainwright Negley —9.

WAITER GIRL SALOONS.

The ordinance relating to liquor saloons was then offered by Mr. FOX.

Mr. THOMPSON moved to amend the section in regard to waiter girl saloons by striking out the provision against the employment of girls as bar-tenders. He objected to the ordinance because, as he said, it was contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, which allows any person, without regard to color or previous condition of servitude, to sell liquor, or do anything else for a living.

President NEGLEY suggested that the ordinance should be referred back to the Police Committee, and Mr. KERR therefore moved to so refer it.

Mr. FENNERTY, from the Committee on Appeals, pre sented a resolution for the refunding of overpaid taxes to various persons. Passed.

S. C. Reports was then taken up and concurred in. The ordinance for a sewer on Soho Run, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street, caused considerable discussion, but was finally passed.

The resolution providing funds for the Board of Health was adopted.

Mr. FOX presented a petition signed by a number of business men, asking for the suppression of waiter girl saloons. Referred.

Adjourned.

A New Candidate.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

It is proposed by a number of Republicans to invite Hon. Jacob Wainwright, of Lawrenceville, to become a candidate for the office of Mayor. This step has been resolved on, that we may have a people's candidate, who will be willing to accept the office under the law as it stands, with only a moderate salary, and no fees. No attempts will be made by him to change or evade the law, his income being sufficient for him in the discharge of the requisites of the office. Mr. Wainwright is known as a sound and reliable Republican, firm and staunch in his adherence to the party, and as a gentleman of kind heart and benevolent habits. He is anxious, if elected, to fill the office with dignity and honor, and to so administer it, as to afford perfect satisfaction to the people. It is well known that Mr. Wainwright has great popular strength when a candidate for the Legislature, and he possesses to-day, in the fittest sense, the confidence of our business men. He will make a strong and popular candidate, and, if elected, an excellent administrative officer.

REPUBLICAN.

The Life of General Custer.

A very rare treat is promised the public in the forthcoming life of General George A. Custer, the most dashing cavalry leader and greatest Indian fighter of our time. The work is being published by the prominent New York Publishing House of Sheldon & Co., who are sparing neither effort nor expense to make it fully worthy of its heroic subject. It will be a large octavo of nearly seven hundred pages, elegantly bound and beautifully and profusely illustrated by Waud, one of the best artists in the country. The text will be furnished by Captain Whittaker, of the N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry, and a loving comrade of the gallant Custer.

Custer's life was a perfect romance. His name recalls nothing but brilliant deeds of daring. Uniting the magnificent dash of Murat with the splendid courage of Ney, he was ever foremost in the path of glory. He never lost, in all his wonderful charges, a battlefiag or piece of artillery, but has captured them from the enemy by the hundred. His presentation, at *one time*, of some sixty odd captured battleflags to the War Department, formed one of the most memorable epochs of the war.

This exhaustive and only authorized life will not only be a most charming personal narrative, but will really form a complete history of the entire Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, and will contain a graphic account of every battle fought. The book will be sold *only* by subscription. All good, successful agents, wishing to to handle the book for the coming season, will do well to apply at once, to Central Publishing Company, No. 122 Fifth avenue, General Agents for Western Pennsylvania and Virginia and Eastern Ohio. Outfits now ready.

Thanksgiving Dinners.

It is impossible to dissociate the idea of Thanksgiving from that of a good dinner. From the time of our Pilgrim Fathers to the present one has been a necessary result of the other, and as all parties will be on the alert to-day and to-morrow for the luxuries and delicacies of the season, we propose to save them the trouble of a long search and direct them to the exact spot where they can be procured in the greatest abundance, of the greatest variety and at the cheapest rates. To such we say they cannot do better than by making the necessary purchases for this joyous day at the popular and cheap house of Wm. Haslage, No. 18 Diamond, Pittsburgh. His stock of all needed articles is very full, and every name and kind of fruit and confections are of the purest and freshest quality. He has on hand a delicious accompaniment to a good dinner, in a choice assortment of English ales, porter and Dobbin stout. It is an indisputable fact that Wm. Haslage can afford to sell his goods at the lowest figures, and parties may expect entire satisfaction in every particular.

The Success

with which our Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks have this year been met is without a parallel in the business. We have advertised them but little, because the low prices and elegant styles have procured us buyers for as many as we could conveniently handle. We are now receiving daily invoices of extra long coats in Beaver, Matelasse and Chinchilla. F. H. EATON & Co., 25 Fifth avenue.

THANKSGIVING DAY!

Elegant Holiday Presents!!

Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Warranted solid gold and good time pieces or no sale. E. DEROY'S Only Loan Office, 155 Smithfield street. 153. GAZETTE building. 153. No branch stores. 153.

Positively no Pain in Extracting

Teeth at Dr. Spencer's, 254 Penn avenue. Artificial Human Eyes adjusted.

You are Respectfully Invited to call at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bros.'s, 131 Federal street, and examine the largest and finest stock of House Furnishing Goods which they are now offering. No trouble to show goods.

New Store, New Goods.

Our new store is now open, and we invite especial attention of buyers of dry goods to an early inspection. All the newest styles are now displayed on our counters. Our selection of fine Cloaks and Shawls is one of the largest in the city. Remember the new store is No. 38 Sixth street (late St. Clair). D. H. FRALICH & SON.

Elegant Parlor Suits.

A very excellent and cheap assortment the latest styles of furniture, at the lowes prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s 89 Smithfield street.

PITY THE POOR.

The Privation and Misery Likely to Prevail in Pittsburgh This Winter—Poverty Abroad and Famine in Households—Work for Philanthropic Citizens—Preparations of the Society for the Improvement of the Poor—Its Method of Operating—Great Good Likely to be Done.

Bleak and dreary winter has made its advent. The sharpening blasts and the driving snows of the past few days have kindled afresh the fires on the hearthstones of the rich, and added to them a deeper and warmer glow. To the homes of the poor and needy the relentless sway of the Frost King brings no brightness. His reign means to such an increase of discomfort. It means to shiver with cold and hunger for food. The lack of sustenance, the want of clothing, the need of shelter and all the varied pangs that wait on penury are whetted by the winds of winter. The always keen edge of unrelieved poverty cuts deepest when the sleigh-bells ring out the loudest and merriest. The social pleasures of that family circle whose silken bonds are strengthened by the blasts of Boreas are unknown to those hapless and comfortless firesides where the call of open-handed charity feeds the flames that light up faces made gaunt and careworn by hunger and distress. Is it not then the duty of those upon whom a kind Providence has bestowed a surplus of this world's goods to see that a portion of it is expended in behalf of those whose incomes are wholly inadequate to their support? Indeed there are many who are enjoying all the comforts means of maintenance, and are therefore altogether dependent upon the bounty of their fellow beings for the wherewithal to appease and feed their bodies. This dependence is chiefly unwilling, and the great majority of those who are obliged to rely upon their neighbors for support would gladly work, but that honor the now disarranged laws of labor and trade denies them. To-day the poverty that in multiplied forms finds its home in Pittsburgh is evident on every side. With these manifestations it is easy to cast the horoscope of the winter that is at hand and see the suffering, bodily and mental, that will prevail in our courts and tenement houses, and which will cry out for relief from those who possess that which will assuage physical pain and want, and from those who are able to point out to the mentally afflicted the little path of effective means by which spiritual darkness and gloom can be replaced by the effulgence that radiates from the hearts of those who bask in the sunshine of the Master's smile. Thanksgiving Day is coming. And yet how many will there be whose tables will not only lack the extra dishes that are wont to honor this occasion, but will even lack a solitary article of food unless it is placed there by public or private charity. The tables of many wealthy will be loaded with all and possibly more of the delicacies and substantials that burst upon the enraptured gaze of Ichabod Crane when he entered the state parlor of Baltus Van Tassel's mansion. In these dark days, when the gaunt form of Poverty stalks so freely abroad, and the hideous specter of Famine finds an abiding place in so many homes, the very crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich might be utilized to stop the cries of hunger.

POVERTY IN PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh and its environs, inhabited largely by people dependent upon daily labor for food and drink, presents just now, and will continue to present until the warm winds come again, a large and prolific field for cultivation by the benevolent and philanthropic. The poor of the city are numerous, and their mute appeals for aid have never gone unheeded. The really deserving poor never stoop to the degradation of public solicitation of alms, and such cases it becomes a duty to search out and provide for. It is pretty generally known that last winter a number of our leading and wealthy ladies organized a Society for the Improvement of the Poor. The month of January had arrived before it got in effective working condition, and the misery it relieved and the good it accomplished subsequent to any other portion of the year, and who have been the objects of its care and attention. On a limited scale the operations of this Society were conducted throughout the summer, and it is now preparing for a more extended line of action this campaign. Unfortunately it does not include the entire city in the scope it takes, but has fixed certain limits beyond which it does not venture, and where, of course, the suffering and destitution most need relief wherever it can be found. The district in which the Society works extends from the Point up the Allegheny river as far as Thirty-sixth street, and up the Monongahela river to Soho, a region that embraces a majority of the poor in the old city. Here seven thousand dollars were spent last year, and as work has been commenced earlier this season it is estimated that full $10,000 will be required to meet all the applications for assistance that are anticipated. The Second and East End also expect to profit from the benefits that arise from this very worthy organization. It is not at all intended that this fact shall form the basis of a criticism concerning the exclusion, because the managers of the organization have given life to this Society doubtless discussed and calmly weighed all matters pertaining to the work it was intended to do, and their decision, the result of mature judgment and years of labor among the poor, is not to be lightly ignored. The benevolent on the South Side and in the East End can see, however, that as the rest of the city is to be taken care of, these two sections ought to be similarly provided for.

AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF WORK.

Yesterday afternoon a reporter of the GAZETTE had a very pleasant half hour's conversation at the office of the society, No. 100 Liberty street, with the lady Superintendent, Mrs. Neeb, and found that they had their method of work, which is very thorough and systematic, and apparently quite effective. The region to which the society confines its operations is divided into ten districts, each of which is in charge of a lady canvasser. During summer only six canvassers were employed, but four more have since been engaged. When a party applies for relief the name of the applicant is entered in a book, with the number of his or her residence, street and number, the number of persons in the family, the religious denomination to which they belong, their nationality, and trade or employment. The address of the applicant is then given to the canvasser in whose district the party lives with instructions to inquire minutely into the character of the family and ascertain whether it is worthy of relief. If the decision is in the affirmative the cause of want is entered on the blank, and also the date and value of the relief afforded. In this way the Society puts a pretty effectual stop to imposition, although of course it cannot check efforts in that direction. The canvassers are obliged to exercise care judgment and discretion in their recommendations as to who deserve assistance, for one of them assured the writer that the most plausible stories are concocted for the purpose of deceiving them and that the keenest watchfulness is necessary to prevent being duped.

In no instance is money given to an applicant. Everything necessary is procured by an order signed by the canvasser and setting forth the article which the bearer is entitled to, and thereby deprive the grocers of food, are drawn on one of the grocers who have been appointed, one for each district. For persons in health they call for bread, corn meal, oat meal, rice, buckwheat flour, flour, beans, potatoes, salt or dried fish, bacon, syrup and soap, and in addition to these persons in sickness are entitled to tea, coffee, sugar and crackers. The rations comprise two days' supply, and the visitor, in making out the order, designates the one on which the bearer is to draw. Orders are also given on the Brewer coal yard for coal, dispensing for medicine, and for boots and shoes on the firm chosen to supply the Association whatever it may need in that line. This is a concise statement of how the Society conducts its investigations and supplies the wants of the deserving needy.

RELIGION OF APPLICANTS.

In cases where the applicant is a member in good standing of any church she (we use the feminine gender because most applicants are women) is brought to the attention of that church, which is requested to give to her the needful aid. The Association for the Improvement of the Poor does not desire to supersede or ignore any other charity. It rather wishes to reach those very whom no church or association seems to have any control. Nearly all the petitioners say they belong to some denomination, when the fact is they only incline in that direction and are not actual members of any church at all. The Superintendent informed our reporter, and it deserves to be emphasized, that a true and earnest Christian is rarely found suffering for want of the necessaries of life; that the Lord seemed to bless them under the special care in regard to Catholics, aid is never refused to deserving ones, but an attempt is first made to get the priest of the congregation to which they are in the habit of going. The frequent reply of the priest is that he has examined into their cases and found them unworthy members of the Church of Rome, therefore undeserving of assistance. On several occasions Catholics were found who were absolutely pinched for food and clothing; actual starvation almost looked them in the face; not having a penny with which to purchase provender, they could by some trick of magic raise a dollar to give the Society. Under this little plan of effective charity the little urchins of the Church of Rome were left to starve.

In view of what the Association has done for the improvement of indigent and impecunious Catholic families, the recent attack of a Catholic paper of this city on the ladies of the Society was not only very unfair and unjust but exceedingly contemptible. If the Catholic church would only look closely after its own poor it would lessen very materially the number that the community at large is required to support. The report of the Society for last winter shows that in this city on one day divided in their denominational beliefs as follows: Catholics 742, Episcopalians 118, Presbyterians 188, Methodists 436, Baptists 86, Lutherans 84, Latter Day Saints 4, Jews 1, and 725 belonged to no church. Total 2,384. The nationality of the applicants was 778 were Irish, 656 Americans, 229 English, 209 Germans, 63 Welsh, Scotch 32, Swiss 3, Canadians 4, Italians 3, French 1, Hollanders 1, and colored 281.

A HAPPY COMBINATION.

Another and commendable object of the Society is to combine spiritual instruction with physical aid, and a visitor never leaves a house at which she has called without trying to sow seeds that may spring up and bear good fruit. Temporal aid is always well received, but when a canvasser endeavors to employ the kind act by an appeal to the religious nature she is not infrequently repulsed and informed that in that respect she can accomplish no good. However, the results show that even in this she has been done in that way, because many, and among them Catholics, have called at the office and asked for Bibles.

The efforts put forth by the Society have unquestionably been productive of multiplied benefits in divers ways. Mr. Wm. Thaw, who was at first opposed to the system upon which it was organized, says that it saved him $5,000 last winter by making it out of the question for him to be imposed upon by the undeserving. Mr. Thaw was in the habit of giving to all who called upon him. His duties precluded an examination of the stories told by his visitors. He is a liberal contributor to the Society, and he purchased of the blank tickets it has for sale to everybody, paying a quarter for each one. To each person that applied to him $5,000 last winter by making it out of the question for him to be imposed upon by the undeserving. Mr. Thaw was in the habit of giving to all who called upon him. His duties precluded an examination of the stories told by his visitors. He is a liberal contributor to the Society, and he purchased of the blank tickets it has for sale to everybody, paying a quarter for each one. To each person that applied to him he gave one of these tickets, writing upon it his own name and that of the applicant, and then told the petitioner to present it at the office of the Society, where the usual investigation would be made before relief was rendered. In this way—by buying these tickets—a great many from whom assistance is asked could prevent imposition and help the needy.

ATTEMPTS TO DECEIVE.

The other day the office of the Society was entered by a gentle eyed little girl, of modest demeanor, and with a soft and winning expression of face and speech. Her whole appearance was so indicative of truthfulness, and she was so entirely free from the rough and uncouth manners of the street, that the Superintendent didn't even for a moment think her capable of deception. The child told a mournful story. She said that her mother, who lives on the South Side, was very ill, that her father was out of employment, the family larder was out of food, and that the furniture in their house was about to be sold to pay the rent. The little one departed with the promise that her story would be looked into. The Superintendent, being interested in the matter, at once sought a well known benevolent lady of great wealth, and laid the case before her. Together they set out to investigate it, and with the intention of relieving the distress took with them money from their own private purses, the rules of the Society forbidding the expenditure of its money outside of the prescribed limits. Upon reaching the little girl's home she did get home and prepare her mother before the arrival of the two ladies, who found the aspect of affairs very different indeed from what they expected. The woman in the household was in excellent health, and had a husband and grown son, both of whom were earning good wages. Inquiry developed the fact that starvation did not prevail in that family by any means, and consequently the visitors declined to render any assistance.

Mr. Street, the philanthropic Superintendent of the Society, has had considerable experience in probing cases of alleged suffering, and he informed the writer a few days since that three-fourths of the children who solicit aid by means of bits of filthy paper which set forth in harrowing terms that they are starving are the very crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich might be utilized to stop the cries of hunger.

Reduced Ratings.

Hardly anything in our paper will be read with more interest than the advertisement we publish to-day from the reliable Agency of R. G. Dun & Co., announcing an important reduction in ratings above $20,000. This step certainly seems to have been called for by the shrinkage in resources and decline in values of all sorts within the past three (3) years, and the agency commends itself to prudent judges of credit by thus seeking to conform its estimates to existing valuations. In applying this general principle to individuals the risk is run of injustice to individuals by underestimating those who have not been affected by the depression. All such, however, have only to call and furnish data to make the matter plain to the agency if so disposed, but so universal has been the depression that it is not probable many will feel aggrieved by the reductions proposed. It should be understood that no alteration is intended in the credit ratings. It is only in reference to capital estimates that a change is contemplated, and only among those worth about $20,000.

Watches, Jewelry, &c., at Bargains.

A splendid opportunity is offered parties to replenish, at cheap rates, their stock of jewelry and silverware at the cheapest and positive sale of these goods now going on at 123 Fifth avenue, and superintended by G. S. Carnahan. This stock will favorably compare with any other in the city, is fresh, of good quality, and well selected by Messrs. J. M. Moffitt & Co., who retire from the business, thus necessitating the sale of the goods. The stock must be closed out by January 1st, and will be sold regardless of cost, so that those who call early will not only secure articles of excellence, but excellent bargains as well. Nothing drops so much in price as jewelry goods when they must be sold. Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer.

The Radiant Home Cut Off.

The "Radiant Home" is a new style of stove, which is, in every respect, what its name indicates. It is intended to make December and its cognate months as pleasant as May and June, which it does in a very letter by its cheerful warmth and light, as also its perfect cleanliness. But its most notable and comfortable feature is the invention of what is called a cut off, for the purpose of regulating the draft with the fire, and holding the fire in position while they are being withdrawn, leaving the fresh, burning coals to fall back upon the grate, giving you a fresh fire, in fact, a new built fire, as more coal is obtained from the same amount of fuel, and preventing the escape of dust, gas